New-York Daily Times.

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NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

VIENNA CONFERENCE BROKEN OUT.

Russia Rejects the Demands of the Allies

LORD JOHN RUSSELL RECALLED.

SEBASTOPOL BOMBARDED.

Austria Refuses to Urge the Claims of the Allies Against Russia.

French Official Exposition of the Policy of the War.

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Interesting and Important from Spain

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The United States mail steamer *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 23d ult., having been detained to effect some trifling repairs to her machinery.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool at noon of Sunday, the 22d. She was detained three hours off the bar, entrance to the Mersey, for want of water.

The news brought by the *Atlantic* is of importance, but was expected to have been much more so. Indeed, it was hoped that the detention of the *Atlantic* would have enabled her to receive the intelligence of the termination of war, either by treaty at Vienna or capture of Sebastopol—or, rather, by the simultaneous occurrence of both these events. Neither expectation has, however, been fulfilled. The conferences are in their last agony. Russia absolutely refuses to assent to the limitation of her power in the Black Sea, but offers to permit the maintenance of a Turkish armament equal to her own on Black Sea waters, provided the fleet of no other nation has the right of entry. France and England, after vainly insisting on the unconditional reduction of the Russian power, admit that Russia's propositions are "worthy of consideration," the more so that Austria has definitely refused to aid and the Western Powers in their "humiliating delaying" on the Czar. It is now generally confessed, although reluctantly, that the utmost to be expected from Austria is the maintenance of a strict neutrality. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and DROUYN DE LHUYS had been ordered home, and only awaiting the conclusion of the eleventh or final conference in brief, the Vienna Conference, so far as appears, have failed, and an arrangement on the third point of guarantee can only be come to by siege and mutual conquest. Affairs are constantly more active in the Crimea. The general bombardment from five hundred guns was opened on Sebastopol on the 9th of April, preparatory to an assault, which was expected to follow in the city. Some damage was done to the works of the besiegers and besieged, but to our intelligence, the 15th instant, showing had not been ponderous. The allied fleets by the last of battle of the Baltic. Sebastopol, the city of Queen FAGNI's Turks had been brought to Kamiesch, to take a share in the assault. There is a report, which we give for what it is worth, that during NAPOLEON's visit to England—where, with his wife, he had been for a week, and was received with extraordinary rejoicing—it was agreed that he should assume personal command of the allied army. The British Baltic squadron was at Kiel.

Troubles with England and France—The Militia Executes—The Soule Mission.

Details of the Controversies of Spain with the French and English Governments.

Spanish Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday, April 15, 1855.

My advices from Madrid continue to bring particulars concerning the recent misunderstanding between the Government and the representatives of France and England. In the case of the Spanish vessel seized by the French as a Russian prize, we have all the facts of the case.

It appears that a worthy citizen of Cadiz, rejoicing in the name of BUSTAMENTE, bought this vessel then called the *Luisa*, and immediately changed her name to *Valentina*, and made the necessary application to the Spanish Government for changing her flag. The Government gave their assent after putting the matter before Lord HOWDEN and M. le Marquis DE TURGOT—the former declaring that she would not be molested, as the sale appeared to be in good faith, and in the month of June 1854, within the time allowed for Russian vessels to leave foreign ports. M. DE TURGOT argued, on the contrary, that she would be liable to seizure by French cruisers, under a French law of the 16th of July, 1778, which declares that no vessel belonging to a Power at war with France can be sold to neutrals even in neutral ports, after the commencement of hostilities.

Notwithstanding this view of the case, M. DE SANTA CRUZ, Minister of Marine, gave his consent to the changing of flag, deeming the authority of French jurisprudence not absolute in these matters, and looking more to the evident good faith governing the transaction. M. DE BUSTAMENTE, with more haste than prudence, sent her immediately to sea, and the result was her capture, as already known.

These are the facts. Let us examine now the reasons given by both parties: The Spanish Government says the sale was a *bona fide* one, and within the term fixed at the breaking out of hostilities for cases of this nature. On the contrary, it is urged, that there was a protest entered by the French Government, declaring that it was in conflict with their law, and that Spain should not have granted the flag until this question was disposed of, nor the vessel have risked leaving port under such circumstances, and that the term fixed at the commencement of the war was not to provide for cases of this nature at all, but simply for Spanish vessels in neutral ports to return home.

The strongest reasons, however, alleged by the Spanish press, in support of its Government, are these:

1. That neither the Spanish Government, nor the purchasers, knew anything about the French edict of 1778, at the time of purchase.

2. That England and other liberal nations do not recognize jurisprudence of this nature, and consider sales made in good faith as legitimate.

3. That there exists an antecedent in the case of a Russian vessel sold to the Dutch after the declaration of war, and recognized by France as a Dutch vessel. This last, if correct, is important, and favorable for the Spanish side of the question.

From the *Monitor*, it appears that the cause of this vessel is going on in Algiers, and will be referred to the Imperial Council at Paris. The Spanish Legation at Paris, and the Consul of Algiers, are ordered to watch this affair, and to interfere in every way for the protection of Spanish interests, and so this matter rests at present.

The affair of Lord HOWDEN still continues in status quo. It is generally believed that his recall has been demanded by the Spanish Government from that of England. Be that as it may, he has himself thought best recently to make a demonstration of a character entirely different from his former one, in a note addressed to the Government, stating that having been informed that the Carlists had a design of seizing upon Tortosa, he had requested the Commodore of Gibraltar to employ the naval forces of H. of M., stationed there, in watching the coast, so as to prevent any descent upon that place, and to lend every assistance in his power to the Spanish Government in case of necessity.

The affair of the Blood Warrior has also been brought up in the Cortes, and W. DE LUYTENAER, the proprietor of them, has again served off the suit for damages, by saying that the affair is still pending, and that as soon as it shall be terminated, he will lay the papers before the Cortes. The fact is, that it is now said, heavily at Madrid, that this transaction offers to serious notice. Mr. PERRY, our present representative in the Spanish Court, has been called by our Government to account for the illegal conduct of his officers—subalterns, there, and deserves their acts; proposes to dismiss from the service all who took a prominent part in that transaction, and so to those who are no longer in her service, from General PEZUELA down, to bring them before the Supreme Tribunal of Madrid, to answer the accusations of the Government of the United States, which charges them with illegal acts, by which the Captain-General and other high officers of the government, hinted one, may be called upon the Supreme Tribunal to give account of their acts, and, if condemned in any particular, to make reparation for the outrageous claims and penalties.

At the same time, Spain offers full and complete indemnity to all who suffered by that outrage, upon the presentation of their proofs proving their damages. This arrangement is understood to have gone to Washington, about the last of February, and the commissioner of Madrid is only awaiting the return of the mail, which ought to bring the formal acceptance of the arrangement by the Cabinet at Washington, in order to lay all the documents before the Cortes.

The "*Spanish Review for Both Worlds*," which is generally well informed, says, in its number for April just received, that an arrangement similar or identical to this, would have been concluded by M. PACHECO, when he was Minister of State last autumn, but the Cortes of Ministers refused to authorize it, on account of the circumstances of any note on the part of the United States which might make such a step appear to the prejudice of the Spanish Government. And the most singular part of this business was that such a note from the Government of the United States (and a note in terms moderate and exceedingly conciliatory) did actually exist, sent by Mr. MANDY to our Minister, and it existed and was in Madrid ever since the time of Espartero. But Mr. SOULE, into whose hands unfortunately it had come, thought it convenient for his purposes, present and future, policy to suppress this letter, which being finally presented by him, a few days only previously to his ultimate end, may God grant eternal departure from Spain, frustrated M. DE LUYTENAER with the requisite which his predecessor had demanded, and which has been wanting solely from the unfortunate conduct of Mr. SOULE.

The journals of Madrid also indulge in speculation with regard to our new Minister, Mr. DODGE, whom they represent as a gentleman "somewhat rude in his manners and rather hot in disposition, but very honest in his intentions and of a resolute beyond aspersion." Others say that he is good-natured, and all agree upon the point of his probity and his straight-forward character—so that his prospects for a good reception are favorable.

The Militia Execution—Attempted Execution in the Capital.

PARIS, Monday, April 16, 1855.

The question of the National Militia of Madrid has been entirely settled after some attempts at disturbing the public order. An amendment proposed by the Marquis DE LA VEGA DE ARMIJO, couched in the following terms, was passed by a majority of 165 to 25.

"The National Militia as a public force cannot discuss, deliberate, nor make representations on political subjects; nevertheless the law of organization of this body will determine the rights and functions which belong to it."

This was passed on the 11th, on the preceding afternoon there was very symptom of tumult. A few minutes before the session of the Cortes commenced, according to the *Diario Español*, which contains the best account, some men dressed in plain clothes, but with foraging caps on their heads, attempted to pass one of the lines of sentinels surrounding the building where the Cortes met. They were of course ordered back, but such was their persistence that the militia were obliged to use the butts of their muskets pretty freely.

This, for a while, kept the crowd quiet, but they soon commenced again with vivas for the Duke DE LA VICTORIA—the Militia and Liberty—and death to the Ministers SANTA CRUZ, ALONSO, and some others. The Commandant of the Militia present seeing the turn affairs were taking, gave the order to "make ready," which started most of the groups, and for a while all was calm. When the session was over the guard retired, the Governor of the Province marching at their head, the groups of people following them with menacing cries; one man even snapped a pistol at the Governor. For half an hour or so the greatest confusion reigned. In the Puerta del Sol and some of the adjacent streets, cries of all kinds were heard. The shops were immediately closed. This was about 7 P. M. and about 200 men marched up the Calle de la Montera and some other principal streets, causing much alarm. In the Plaza de Bilbao they broke open a music store and seized a cornet à piston, with which they commenced sounding the *generale*, calling everybody to arms. A young actor, belonging to the Theatre del Principe, with great courage threw himself upon the man who was performing upon this instrument, and tore it from him. The crowd rushed upon him, wishing to take his life, but without losing his presence of mind, he called out in a loud voice, "Let all true Nationals defend me!" Immediately ten or twelve of the Militia came out from the crowd and surrounded him. They also seized upon the unlucky trumpeter, and bore him off to the chief guard-house, where he was put in durance vile. In another street, the Calle de Alcala, they stopped the coach of Señor MALLOU, Minister of Finance, who fortunately was not in it at the time.

While all this was passing in the different streets of the capital, the authorities were not idle; strong guards of the Militia were posted in the Puerta del Sol and other commanding situations, who obliged the people to move on, or to pass round by other streets, as was thought convenient. At the same time, patrols of cavalry passed through the different streets, and the troops of the line in the district of Madrid were ordered to be ready at a moment's notice. Fortunately, the measures taken were sufficient, and by 9 or 10 o'clock the city was completely tranquil.

Comments of the Spanish Press on the Revelations in the Ostend Documents.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 17, 1855.

The Madrid journals have lately been occupying themselves with the proceedings of the Ostend Conference, and especially with the supplementary correspondence which late papers from Rome allege to have taken place between Messrs. PERRY, MARCY and SOULE. I subjoin a translation of an article upon this subject from the *Novedades*, the most popular journal in Spain, enjoying a circulation of 30,000 copies daily:

MADRID, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

It appears that Mr. SOULE, rendered desperate by the unfavorable issue of his machinations, is exhausting the resources supplied by his natural eloquence and supremacy in intrigue, in order to excite the people of the Union against Spain. The recent unfortunate occurrence of the Ferrolana has given him an opportunity to vent his bile against us by exciting the multitude and inciting them to vengeance.

M. CUBRO says that his efforts with the Government at Washington are obtaining some good results in the general sentiment, and laments that that seditious spirit is animating the bad feeling of the filibusters. Notwithstanding this, the policy of the conspirators is rooted and cannot triumph but for the moment in the United States.

As soon as the news of the complete and satisfactory arrangement of the *Black Warrior* affair reaches there, the confidence and sympathy which the great part of the Union have always had for Spain, in spite of the efforts of the filibusters, will again predominate.

We await with impatience the promised correspondence exchanged between Mr. PERRY and Mr. SOULE, whilst the former was *Chargé d'Affaires*, which occasion he undoubtedly made the most of, in order to avoid a conflict in the relations of our Government with that of Washington.

Mr. SOULE is apparently wished that the Legation in Madrid should be suppressed, and it has been said that he will never pardon Mr. PERRY for the firmness with which he refused to second his hostile plans, and the energy with which he succeeded in resisting them.

When these letters are published in the United States we shall be the first to make them known in Spain.

Besides this, another journal of the same State, after representing what has appeared in the American papers upon this subject, makes the following remarks:

An observation which does not appear to have occurred to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, is connected to judge properly of this matter—the duration of Legation of the first class—in the case of absence, death, or any other circumstance which may leave the Minister Plenipotentiary from his post when the Government to which he is accredited—not involving in itself the breaking off or suspension of relations. Take immediately the character of *Chargé d'Affaires*, in which character were the functions imposed by their respective Governments, they are so much the heads of Legations as Ministers Plenipotentiary. Thus it is that during the absence of Mr. SOULE, Mr. PERRY became *Chargé d'Affaires* of his country, and in this quality could not help communicating with our Government, since possibly of the Legation being held for vacant. If, as we have said more, we go, according to what we find recently Mr. PACHECO, Minister of State, charged himself to address Mr. PERRY for the purpose of communicating to him the feeling of the Government as to some equal satisfactory conclusion of the matter adopted by the Government of the United States in these not very pleasant with respect to that of Great Britain—we do not understand how the *Chargé d'Affaires* could have excused himself from doing his duty not only towards this our Government, but also towards ours. For it is very since known that Mr. PERRY had not done this, a right would have been conferred to request him as an enemy of peace and friendship. Mr. SOULE and his friends, it seems, have wished to vent their anger against Mr. PERRY, whose conduct appears to have been perfectly in conformity with his duties. It seems from our accounts of the settlement of his character we have to judge of by the following paragraph which our colleague, the Madrid, took from the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, referring to an article we have not received:

This was an article in relation to the negotiations between Mr. PERRY and Señor PACHECO in regard to settling all claims between the two countries, by a similar convention, similar to that which is now in operation with England. Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Russia Absolutely Refuses the Allies' Demands—The Conferences Closed—The Plenipotentiaries Leave Vienna.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PARIS.)

The twelfth conference was held on Saturday, the 21st April. It lasted four hours and a half, and concluded by adjourning *sine die*, Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS immediately took leave of the Emperor, and were to leave on Sunday, the 22d. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

At the tenth Conference, on Tuesday the 17th April Prince GORTSCHAKOFF announced that Russia would not consent to reduce her power in the Black Sea, nor have the sea opened to all fleets. Russia would, however, propose that the Black Sea be a closed sea to all fleets excepting those of Russia and Turkey; these two Powers to maintain armaments of equal strength on its waters. These proposals were viewed by the plenipotentiaries as "worthy of consideration."

The following are the latest telegraphic dispatches received from Vienna:

VIENNA, Saturday, April 21.

The eleventh sitting of the Conference took place on Thursday. It is said that on that occasion the Western Powers drew up their demands concerning the third point in a specific form, to which Austria adheres. It is reported that these demands relate to the limitation of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

VIENNA, SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

The twelfth Conference was held yesterday.

It lasted four hours and a half.

It concluded by the adjournment of the Conference *sine die*, in consequence of Russia having absolutely rejected our demands.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DE LHUYS have taken leave of the Emperor.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL leaves this on Monday for London.

From the *Liverpool Times*, April 23.

Our telegraph intelligence from Vienna is dated Sunday. The twelfth sitting of the Conference was held the preceding day, Saturday, and after having lasted four hours and a half at least, broke up without any conclusion being arrived at respecting the Third Point. The Conferences are, nevertheless, suspended, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS have taken their leave.

The *Morning Post* is enabled positively to state that on Saturday, at the last meeting of the Conference, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, by order of the Czar, absolutely rejected the demands of the Allies on the Third Point. Austria refuses to recognize either the principle of the limitation of her fleet, or of the neutrality of the Black Sea. The Conferences are therefore indefinitely adjourned. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

Rejection of the Demands of the Allies by Russia.

DISRUPTION OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

From the Morning Chronicle, April 23.

We regret to state that *Russia has absolutely rejected the demand of the Allies with respect to the Third Point.*

It will be remembered that, after upwards of a fortnight's delay to enable Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to ask and to receive from St. Petersburg full instructions as to the Third Point, the Conference held a meeting last Tuesday, and again on Thursday. On this last occasion, as we have have already informed our readers, England, France, Austria, and Turkey made their specific and formal demands with regard to the conditions of the Third Point.

The *Monitor* has already published to the world that the Western Powers insisted on the reduction of the Russian fleet, or on the neutralization of the Black Sea—meaning by that the exclusion of all vessels of war of all nations from the Euxine. With less than this the Allies could not be satisfied. It would have been ridiculous in France and England to withdraw from their occupation of Russian territory, to abandon their complete dominion of the Black Sea, leaving Russia every means and power of aggression at her disposal.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF required forty-eight hours to consider their demand, and we believe to refer specially to St. Petersburg. He no doubt received a prompt reply, for the Conference met again on Saturday, when the Russian Plenipotentiaries announced *that Russia absolutely rejected the propositions of the Allies, and refused to admit even the principle of the limitation of her fleet, or of the neutrality of the Black Sea.*

Upon this, the Conference occupied itself in the necessary formalities for placing the facts on record; and having signed this last protocol or record, adjourned *sine die*.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it was understood, would leave Vienna on Monday, and we may therefore expect that in a few days we shall receive from him, in his place in Parliament, full explanation of the negotiations in which he has been engaged.

It now remains to be seen how far and how soon Austria will fulfill her engagements. By the treaty of the 2d of December she is bound, in the event of the failure of the negotiations for peace, to advise with England and France, with a view to concerting measures for the attainment of the object of the alliance—that object, and the terms in which it is expressed, being identical with those of the treaty of alliance between France and England.

In the word, Austria is bound, if there be force in bonds, to declare war; and we earnestly hope, therefore, that, superior to the arts of Russia, she will know how to vindicate her truest interests and the just cause.

On their part, England and France will spare no effort, will grudge no sacrifice. We will fight heartily, for we intend to win.

Austria Refuses to urge the Claims of the Allies against Russia.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end, for the present. Among the conflicting rumors, that which appeared to bear the most consistency, was that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than those three: *First*—The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain as *ante quo*. It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates. *Second*—The Western powers to have consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their ministers residing at St. Petersburg. *Third*—The Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

The *Times* correspondent writing on the 19th says: It is most painful to me to have to state that this city is again full of rumors that the American Government has all along been playing the Western Powers false.

THE WAR.

The long-talked of General Bombardment of Sebastopol Begun!

Fire from all the French and English batteries was opened upon Sebastopol on the 9th. On the 10th both French and English valued the bombardment as effective; but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left trenches had made a breach in the outward wall; the two forts of the line caused Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of com-

ENGLAND.

Reassembling of Parliament—The Finance Budget—Twenty Millions Sterling of Debt.

Parliament reassembled on Monday, the 16th instant. Several hundred pounds were voted in the Commons for salaries and expenses of Government officers. A motion, by Col. Boldero, for a Select Committee of Inquiry into the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy was negatived. On the evening of the 20th the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his financial budget. The following is the exact statement laid before Parliament:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR.

Interest, charges, &c., on existing debt	£27,950,000
Other charges on the Consolidated Fund	1,750,000
Total	£29,700,000
For Army	£10,800,000
For Navy	16,700,000
For Ordnance	7,500,000
For Civil Service	4,500,000
For vote of credit	1,000,000
	£30,900,000
To meet temporary loans already borrowed from the Savings Banks	3,000,000
To miscellaneous unfortunate items	2,600,000
To Sardinian loan	1,000,000
Expenses	£36,500,000
Revenue from present taxes	29,500,000
Deficiency to be met	£20,000,000

Mr. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) then stated that he intended to impose additional taxes to the amount of £20,000,000. He would raise this amount by increasing the present duty on sugar by 3s. per cwt., varying according to quality; to increase the duty on Coffee 1d. per pound, on Tea 2d. per pound; 1d. on all bankers' checks or notes payable on demand; 1s. 10d. per gallon on Scotch Spirits; and 2d. additional, making 9d. per ℔ on Malt Liquors. After discussion, the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

Launch of Two of the Screw Floating Batteries.

On the 19th April two large floating batteries (constructed for the Government) were launched from the yard of Messrs. C. J. MARE & Co., the eminent ship builders at Blackwall. These floating batteries, or enormous gun-boats, as they may be called, present a very imposing appearance. Their length between the perpendiculars is 172 feet 6 inches, their extreme breadth 35 feet 10 inches, and their depth in hold 14 feet 7 inches. Their tonnage is 1,420. They are coated with iron about 4 inches to 4½ inches in thickness, and are armed for 16 10-inch Lancaster guns, carrying 68-pounders. The decks are of 9-inch oak, the beams being 18 inches square, and only their breadths apart. One peculiarity worthy of notice is that the mooring-holes are below the water line. The extreme draught of water (with everything on board) *will be 7 feet 9 inches. The Meteor* and *Thunder* were launched with the steam up. Their engines are of high pressure, and of 300 horse power. The *Meteor* and *Thunder* steamed down to Woolwich, and all that now remains to be done is to set the riggers to work, place their armament on board, and then they will be ready to sail at a moment's notice.

The New Loan of Sixteen Millions Sterling.

The loan is for the sum of £16,000,000 sterling, repayable in Consols and terminable annuities of thirty years. The whole of the loan must be paid in to the Government before 18th December next. No discount allowed for prompt payment, and no exemption from income-tax on the dividends. An extra credit for the expenses of the war will be submitted to Parliament, probably to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling, which amount will be raised by Exchequer bills. Government will not pledge itself not to raise a new loan during subsequent of this; but can it be promised that no foreign guaranteed loan will be offered in the English market.

The following tender by Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & *Sons, the only one brought forward, for the loan of* £16,000,000, has been accepted by Lord PALMERSTON and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Government: "LONDON, April 20, 1855.

"SIR: In conformity with the public notice issued by the Treasury, we have the *honor of submitting the following offer* for the loan of sixteen millions. We agree to take the whole of the £16,000,000 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, with dividend from the 5th of January last, at par, payable in instalments at the periods stated in the said notice, upon receiving for each £100 an annuity of fourteen and sixpence—say 14s. 6d.—terminable in thirty years, to commence from the 5th inst., payable half-yearly; and we are, accordingly, ready to pay the required deposit upon the same.

"We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

"N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

"*To the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*"

The *Bankers' Circular* says "it is highly probable that much party discord may arise out of this measure, involving, as it does, a great principle of finance."

Napoleon and Eugenie's Visit to Victoria.

The English papers are crowded with accounts of the ever-memorable and ever-to-be-remembered visit of NAPOLEON III. and his wife to the Queen of England. Omitting the embellishments, the facts of the case are that on Monday, the 16th, NAPOLEON III. and the Empress EUGENIE arrived at Dover,—thence to Windsor,—remained the guests of the British Sovereign five days,—met with a distinguished reception from the Court, and extraordinary enthusiastic greeting from the crowd,—were almost overwhelmed by congratulatory addresses from corporations and institutions,—and returned to France amid a tempest of hurrahs!

On Monday morning, says our report, thousands were assembled at Dover, "to give the august visitors a hearty English reception." At 9 o'clock the Emperor, Empress and suite embarked at Calais on board the *screw steamer Pelican*, and about noon steamed slowly through a dense fog and under a salute from ships-of-war and batteries, rendered invisible by the thick weather, into Dover harbor. Prince ALBERT was on hand to receive his guests, and was accompanied by his usual attendants, and by the French Minister Count WALEWSKI, with Madame la Comtesse. The Emperor was accompanied by Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, the Duke DE BASSANO, Count DE MONTEBELLO and other gentlemen; the Empress by several ladies of her household. NAPOLEON wore the uniform *of a General of Division; the Empress—for the* benefit of ladies be it related,—a sweet hat, gray cloak and plaid dress. Leaning on the arm of Prince ALBERT, (the Empress, (the Emperor by her side,) walked to the Warden Hotel, where they had lunch, besides an address from the Corporation of Dover. Thence they proceeded by special train to the Brickkyer's Arms station, at London, where the Queen's carriages and an escort of troops were in waiting. Embarking in the royal vehicles, the Imperial party proceeded at a slow pace through the streets of London, along the Kent and Westminster road, across Westminster Bridge, through Parliament-street, Whitehall, Charing-Cross, Pall-Mall, St. James', Piccadilly, Hyde Park, and by Victoria-gate and Eastbourne-terrace to the Paddington station, where cars were ready for Windsor. At every point along the distance of five miles the streets were packed with spectators, and every window pane was crowded with gazers. At the clubs, especially, of which LOUIS NAPOLEON was formerly an habitue, the most lively curiosity was manifested by the members to catch a glimpse of the elder fortunes of their former associate. In passing the house in King-street in which he formerly resided, the Emperor was cheered to point it out to his wife. Immense cheering marked the whole course of the progress through London. On arrival at Windsor Castle, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the visitors were received in the *Grand Hall by the Queen and her family*, with the usual Court officials, and the Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON. A "State dinner" followed. Windsor was illuminated in the evening, and the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the Prefect of the Seine, at which *ceremony were present* the Consuls General of several European powers, and of Mexico, Chili and Brazil. We believe the United States were not represented on the occasion.

On Tuesday the Emperor did not, as had been expected, hunt with the Queen's staghounds, but instead, walked in the grounds and visited Queen VICTORIA'S model farm and dairy. At 2 o'clock he received addresses from the corporations of Windsor, the merchants and bankers of London and others, and 4 o'clock till 6 put three regiments of English troops through *their evolutions. Then the Queen gave another grand* dinner, and, later in the night, an *evening party*.

Wednesday, the 18th, the Queen conferred on the Emperor the investitures of the Garter. A grand chapter of the order was held at Windsor, and the formalities which accompany the *generation of the piece of ribbon* were duly gone through. The Queen buckled the garter around the Emperor's leg and placed the ribbon across his shoulder. A grand dinner, evening party and concert concluded the evening.

On Thursday the Emperor and Empress, escorted by a detachment of the Queen's Life Guards, went to London to receive the *address of the municipality*. The cortege of state carriages proceeded at a rather rapid pace along the principal streets, in which it was estimated that not fewer than one million of spectators were assembled. Hundreds of flags were "hung on the breeze," and a noticeable proportion bore the words "VIVE L'EMPEREUR, c'est la paix!" Guildhall has been newly decorated for the occasion. At the Egyptian end of the hall two thrones were placed on a raised dais, and overshadowed by a canopy of purple velvet and gold. One of the thrones bore the cypher N., the other E.—NAPOLEON, EUGENIE. Seats were reserved for the cabinet ministers, high officers and corps diplomatique. Clustered around the walls were devices draped with the flags of civilized nations, and bearing the legends "Solferino," "Alma," "Inkermann." Medallions of Queen VICTORIA and NAPOLEON III. plentifully bestudded the walls. Lords PALMERSTON, CLARENDON, LANSDOWNE, and PANMURE, with numerous lesser lights of the realm, were present, as were also the United States Ministers. The Emperor wore, as usual, the uniform of a General of Division. EUGENIE'S costume was of white and green brocade silk. When the Recorder presented the Address to the Emperor, the Emperor arose and stood by the side of his husband. Napoleon's reply to the Address was in the following terms:

MY LORD MAYOR—After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Emperor and myself, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London; for London represents the available resources which a world-wide commerce affords both for civilization and for war. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself—they are addressed to a nation whose interests are to-day everywhere identical with your own—(applause)—they are addressed to an army and a navy unstained by reverses, a fleet unquestionably in danger and glory—(applause)—they are addressed to the policy of the two Governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice. For myself, I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people which I professed as an exile, (loud and prolonged cheering,) while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and, if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Adriatic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery, to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe, I see in the moral as in the political world, for our two nations, but one course and one end. (Applause.) It is, then, only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union could be dissevered. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. (Loud applause.) You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic cooperation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. (Applause.) Should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result; for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valor—not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivaled resources, but above all—and here I ten their superiority) it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who think instinctively turn to the West. Thus our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions they represent than by the armies and fleets they have at their command. (Great applause.) I am deeply grateful to your Queen for *affording me this solemn opportunity* of expressing to you my own sentiments and those of France, of which I am the interpreter. I thank you in my own name and that of the Empress for the frank and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. We shall take back with us to France the lasting impression made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate it, of the inspiring spontaneous sympathy which England, by virtue of the throne, directs the destinies of a country under the empire of a liberty without danger to its grandeur."

In the evening Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, NAPOLEON and EUGENIE visited the Italian Opera. 500 guineas were given as the quotations for boxes, and 30 guineas for single stalls in the favored parts of the house where the light of the royal countenances might fall on the occupants. London west of Temple-bar was illuminated.

On Friday the Emperor and Empress accompanied by the Queen and Prince ALBERT visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where 20,000 persons were assembled to receive them, in the evening the Queen gave a supper and concert, at which the American Minister was present.

On Saturday their Majesties returned home.

Addresses had been voted by the corporations of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Southampton, Edinburg, Dublin, and other cities, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Manchester Commercial Association, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and an infinity of lesser institutions, all of which duly reached the Emperor and were "graciously received." Altogether NAPOLEON had been the most successful event of the season.

Attempted Violence on the Emperor Napoleon.

A little before 7 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, a report was circulated through the metropolis, which was spread with electrical rapidity, and caused the greatest excitement, to the effect that a French refugee had been arrested for attempting to fire at the Emperor NAPOLEON on his return from the Guildhall to Buckingham Palace.

Upon inquiry at the Gardenal's-lane Police-station, it was ascertained that a Frenchman had been arrested for attempting to throw a letter into the Emperor's carriage, and otherwise offering violence. Around the station were assembled a large number of Frenchmen, and the delinquent was held in custody.

Arrival of the Emperor and Empress at Paris.

The following telegraphic dispatch is from the London *Morning Chronicle*:

PARIS, Sunday night.

Their Majesties arrived at 7 o'clock this evening at the Palace of the Tuileries.

An immense crowd lined the route from the railway station to the Palace, and welcomed the Emperor and Empress with the most enthusiastic cheers.

BOULOGNE SUR-MER, Sunday—1.10 P. M.

A review of 20,000 men by the Emperor has just taken place.

The troops passed in front of the Pavilion Hotel, where the Empress witnessed the magnificent spectacle from the balcony.

Copyright of News Extraordinary.

In Committee on the abolition of the Newspaper Stamp, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer—ex-editor *of the Edinburgh Quarterly Review—proposed to insert* clauses to effectually muzzle the press and prevent the circulation of intelligence. These clauses are:

"And be it enacted, that the proprietors of every newspaper shall, for the purpose of protection against piracy, be entitled to a *copyright in every original article, letter, paragraph, communication and composition which shall be for the first time published in such newspaper.*

"And be it further enacted, that if any person shall, within twenty-four hours after the first publication of any original article, letter, paragraph, communication and composition in any such newspaper, print and publish any copy of such original article, letter, paragraph, communication or composition, or of any *material part thereof, or any colorable abridgement or alteration of the same*, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum of not less than £5 nor exceeding £20."

Henceforth the New-York TIMES or *Herald* have only to issue their "edition for Europe" at Liverpool instead of New-York, to prevent the entire British press from publishing even a "colorable abridgement" of the American news, within twenty-four hours, under the above penalties for every paragraph! A remarkable man is the ex-editor of the *Quarterly*.

A movement is making to present a national testimonial to FRANCIS PETIT SMITH, the inventor of the screw-propeller.

Mr. LAYARD was entertained by JAMES BAINES & Co., at a banquet on board their new clipper *Donald McKay*, at Liverpool, on the 21st.

The captain of the Boston packet-ship Enoch Train was fined £10, by the Liverpool Police Magistrate, for shipping five passengers more than the legal number.

The Russian prize *Sitka*, taken at Petropaulovki, has been handed over to the French Government.

An Admiralty investigation, held on the recent collision of the English ship-of-war and the American ship *George Hurlbut*, exonerated both parties from blame. The *Hurlbut* is refitting at Portsmouth.

Two thousand colliers are on strike at Wigan against a reduction of wages.

A court-martial on the officers of the British steam frigate *Tiger* that went ashore and was taken by the Russians, has reprimanded Mr. ERINGTON, the sailing-master, but *acquitted Lieut. BOOKER*.

The camp at Aldershott for the Foreign Legion is progressing rapidly towards readiness for occupancy.

THACKERAY had been lecturing at Birmingham on "Charity and Humor;" and Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN had read "Henry VIII." at Shrewsbury.

During the week three screw-steamers were launched at Liverpool, namely: the *Peerless*, 1,200 tons, built for the Messageries Imperiale of Frahce, the *Empress Eugenie*, 750 tons; *Retriever*, 500 tons.

A new trial has been granted in the libel suit BOYLE *vs.* Cardinal WISEMAN.

The West India Mail steamer *La Plata* had arrived *at Southampton with dates from Greytown March 22*, Jamaica 20. No news of importance.

ROEBUCK'S Committee of Inquiry had resumed session, and was taking the evidence of the heads of the Medical and Commissariat Departments, who declare that everything was as well managed in the Crimea as possibly could be!

FRANCE.

Emperor's Speech to the Deputies—Death of the Minister of Marine.

Previous to setting out for England the Emperor received the Deputies at the Tuileries, and made them *this speech*:

"MESSIEURS LES DEPUTE: I wished to bid you adieu before leaving, and to thank you for the support which you have given me on all the important laws which I have presented to you during the session. My absence will be of short duration. I believe I shall express your sentiments by assuring the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain that you appreciate, as I do, all the advantages of the alliance with England. We all desire peace, but on honorable conditions, and on such conditions only. If we are to continue the war I count upon your loyal support." (Cries of "Yes! yes!")

M. DUCOS, Minister of Marine, died at Paris on the 17th. Admiral HAMELIN succeeds him.

THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

Official Exposition of the Policy of the War.

The *Moniteur* contains the second part of the promised editorial on the war. The following is a translation of the whole article:

After having told the country the whole truth on the plan of the campaign and on the expectation to the East, it remains for us to state how policy understood its task, its duty, the bonds of France and the interests of Europe. What were the general questions of the war? For what interests were France and England to carry their military and naval forces so far from their shores? On what point do the different States of Europe touch upon this question of European order? What is the object which ought to be kept in view for the interests of all? How are the four guarantees to be understood and accepted on either side as a basis for negotiation? Is it just, is it useful, to limit the power of Russia in the Black Sea? What will be the results of the Vienna Conferences, for peace or for war? That is what we wish to examine in the general part of this work, that on the eve of the decisive solution now occupying armaments, public opinion, completely enlightened, may pronounce with entire knowledge. All is possible and, if it is necessary, even war.

The moment of this great struggle is known; it originated in a small quarrel between Turkey, Russia, on the ground of some holy places situated in front of the Turkish, and Russian, even Greek, rites in power. But that based stone could not escape a sounding-block for the peace of the whole world. The Government of the Emperor of the French, by requisitioning that question in the most equitable manner, forced the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to unmask its real thoughts. Every one at once discovered that Russia had only extended the discussion to open the Bosphorus to her sovereignty. The forced interpretation which she drew from the treaty of Kainardji was, in fact, nothing else than a disguised fall of the Sultan. The question thus ceased to be a religious one—it became a political one. The whole of Europe altogether engaged in it. It became necessary to make Russia understand the intention, defend its rights, and show its strength.

All the efforts of the French Government were directed to that result. England, deceived at first by the pretended religious character of the question, very soon understood, with her clear and straightforward common sense, its real bearing. She felt like us the threat and arrogance of that declaration, and her hand was stretched forth to meet ours, already extended to seal the alliance between the two great countries who represent the civilization of the West.

For France, as for England, the Eastern question represented an interest superior to that of their own ambition. Russia wished to dominate at Constantinople. It was necessary to prevent it. Russia, mistress of the Black Sea, having only to extend her hand to touch the Bosphorus, placed the Mediterranean under the menace of the fleets of Sebastopol. In advancing towards the Dardanelles she brought her frontiers to the shores of the Mediterranean. Wherever her vessels could reach, her preponderance was assured. From her inaccessible ports she touched all empires and all kingdoms. Not only had France and England to repel, but only did Germany bend beneath the weight of the Colossus that went upon her, but Greece, Italy, Spain, Egypt, and all the secondary States, found themselves struck by the same blow in their security and independence. Strange circumstance! Europe had shut its eyes *to this invasion of the North. In 1826 France* and England, burning the Turkish fleet at Navarino, destroyed the force which protected the West. At that period we sought an ally at St. Petersburg, instead of beholding there an adversary of our influence and of our civilization. In 1840, England, Prussia and Austria, signed a treaty without the *knowledge of the Tuileries*, again *united themselves* without suspicion. Sebastopol, closed to every investigation, hiding in its inaccessible port the activity of its dockyards and arsenals, did not appear to any one as a menace. It was forgotten that as far back as 1805 a fleet left that point with 12,000 men on board, landed them in Italy, and brought the Russians and French in contact in the Mediterranean. *Yet that was a warning worthy* of the record, for it proved that Russia from the cross of the Euxine, by the domination of the Straits, could reach to the entrance of the Adriatic.

Some years later, Russia, having to struggle against France united to Austria, defined her invading policy much more precisely by the object she pursued and by the means which she employed. The plan of that policy is a revelation in itself. We borrow it from an authentic document recently published in the memoirs of a statesman, Admiral TIGNAKOFF, to whom the Emperor ALEXANDER gave the following instructions, under date of April 19, 1812:

"The secrete conduct of Austria, which has just allied itself with France, obliges Russia to employ every means in its power to disconcert the hostile intentions of those two Powers. The most important is to turn to our account the military genius of the Sclavonic people, as Servia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Croatia and Illyria, into which we introduce our military organization, would cooperate powerfully with our operations. The Hungarians, dissatisfied with the present state of their actual Government, offer to us also an excellent means *for alarming Austria, for making a diversion to her hostile ideas*, and consequently for weakening her resources. All these tribes united to our regular troops would form a very imposing militia, not only to provide against the hostile intent one of Austria, but to effect a marked *diversion* upon the right wing of the French possessions, and to give us a sure means of striking a blow in the direction of Nissa or Sophia. The object of the diversion against France must be to occupy Bosnia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and to direct their militia upon the most important points of the Adriatic, more especially on Trieste, Fiume, Bocarah-Cattaro, and to establish them according to opportunity, relations with the English fleet, and to make every effort to fan into a flame the discontent in the Tyrol and Switzerland, and to act in common with those brave populations, dissatisfied with their actual Government. You must employ every possible means to exalt the Slave populations, to bring them to serve our object. For example, you can promise them independence, the creation of a Slave kingdom, pecuniary rewards for the most influential men among them, decorations and suitable titles for the chiefs and troops. Finally, you may add to these means any other you may deem expedient to gain them over most conformable to actual circumstances."

Such were the views of Russia so far back as 1812, not only against France, but against Austria. This insidiary plan could not have left the archives of St. Petersburg at a more fitting moment to show to Europe, and especially to the Cabinet of Vienna, the immense interest that every one must have to put finally a barrier to a policy which completely justified by its means and objects, the foresight of the Emperor NAPOLEON I. If the heirs of PETER THE GREAT should ever dominate at Constantinople by the Black Sea, Austria, surrounded, embraced on all sides by the powerful arm of Russia, would be at the mercy of an enterprise such as the daring mind of the Emperor ALEXANDER had conceived. Hungary, open to its action by the Danube, would be given up to all the excitements of its remembrances. The Adriatic, exposed to the brusque attack of a Slave coalition, would cease to be the mart and bulwark of the Austrian Empire, and the key of the Danube would pass by a surprise from Vienna to St. Petersburg.

There is nothing therefore more legitimate, more necessary, and more just before God and universal conscience than this resistance of which the two naval Governments of the West gave the signal in the month of April, 1854. England and France drew the sword in the cause of every other State. Their armies and fleets were the *avant-gardes* of Europe. Having the honor of arriving first on the theatre of war, they had the right to expect they would be followed there, and they confidently awaited Austria and Prussia at this rendezvous of the equilibrium and of the independence of European orders.

Austria and Prussia did not hesitate to place themselves *in the solidarity of the interests for the defence of* which France and England were about to fight. In the protocols signed at Vienna they recognized the rights of Turkey; they rejected the advances of the Czar, who, not daring to ask their support, confined himself to proposes to them resignation and neutrality; they united themselves by a treaty for the guarantee of German interests; they placed their armies on a war footing, and they invited the German Confederation to follow their example; but, while preparing themselves for action, the two great German Powers hesitated to act. It was not courage which they wanted—for Governments that have the responsibility of the honor and welfare of their country at heart are never deficient in that; what they wanted was confidence. Co-interested in the cause of the war, they were uncertain of its object. It was that object which it was necessary to define, so as to leave them no cause for hesitation or distrust.

The Emperor, in opening the Legislative session of 1854, said in his speech:

"Europe is aware beyond a doubt that if France draws *the sword it is because she is compelled to. It knows* that France has no idea of aggrandizement. She only wishes to resist dangerous outbursts; and I am proud openly to declare that the time of conquests is irrevocably past; for it is not by extending the limits of its territory that a nation can become more honorable and powerful; *it is by placing itself at the head of generous* ideas, by making everywhere to prevail the empire of right and justice."

That solemn declaration left no doubt upon the character of the war; it allowed no distrust of the intentions of the Governments of France and England. Thus, when Germany had the question put to us how far we *intended to go*, it was easy for *M. DROUYN DU LHUYS*, in concert with Lord CLARENDON, to reply in the name of the Emperor in his memorable note to M. DE BOURQUENEY, in formulating the general conditions upon which the allied Powers would consent to treat for the restoration of peace. Those conditions comprise what is conventionally understood by the "Four guarantees."

Germany, however, would not come to a decision, and, while notes and counternotes were exchanged between Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, war continued and developed itself in the Crimea; France and *England fought before Sebastopol for the common cause*, and they lavished their blood for the independence and equilibrium of Europe. Finally Austria asked us if we would still consent to treat upon the basis of the four guarantees. The hesitation was long in the councils of the two allied Powers. It appeared to them that, after such glorious efforts and such and sacrifices, after having gained two victories, at Alma and at Inkermann, when their armies were besieging Sebastopol, and when *their fleets occupied the Black Sea, they had the right to* exact more. But the interest of an alliance with Austria for peace as for war overruled the inspiration of these legitimate exactions. The treaty of the 2d of December was the result of that policy.

It was, therefore, from consideration to Austria, from the desire of an offensive and defensive alliance with her, and to give to Germany an unequivocal proof of moderation, that we accepted the overture of Propositions on the basis of the four guarantees, reserving to ourselves always the right of introducing therein any other condition that might result from the chances of war.

On the part of the Allied Governments, this act of moderation cost nothing to their dignity, nor to the interest which they defend; for, had it been so, they never would have given their consent. In fact, there was but one of two things possible; these negotiations would succeed or would fail. If successful, Europe, by the four guarantees, obtained conditions which, four months previously, Count NESSELROEDE declared he could only accept after ten years of disastrous warfare; if a failure, Austria, whose alliance became an offensive one, exercised into armed action, and the weight of her sword would soon obtain by war what her influence could not effect in the Conference.

Thus, in either case, it was well to negotiate at Vienna, while continuing all the same to fight in the Crimea.

As regards the conditions of peace, nothing can be more just, more moderate, more conformable to the rights and interests of Europe. It will be easy for us to establish this by thoroughly clearly the thought which dictated them and the object which they were to achieve. The first of the four conditions put an end to the Protectorate of Russia in the Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, and in placing their privileges under the collective guarantee of the Great Powers, takes away from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg the rights which it pretended to hold from ancient treaties, and which were only the means for subjugating those provinces, by alternately turning Turkey for supporting Austria in the most universal interest, and for ruining the whole of Europe, the second by stipulating the free navigation of the Danube, liberates the commerce of all nations, especially of Austria, from the moral and material subjugation which impedes it, and throws open the mouths of that great river to the States of which it is the fortune and the defence.

The fourth, in delivering Turkey from the pretensions of Russia to a religious protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Sultan, secures thereby more than ever freedom of conscience of the Sublime Porte, and the rights which the Czars arrogated to themselves over the political object of which, the better to impose, was elevated under a religious mask.

As regards the third of these conditions—that which has for object to limit the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea—it cannot be expressed in a more important and more essential, do we stipulate it in *fine, categorically. First of all, how ought it to be understood?* Extremity anything squeezed on an grave a point cannot kill any one. The allied Governments, who have a consciousness of the justice of their pretensions, have not feared defining them. Russia has turned the Black Sea into a Russian lake; she has gradually founded maritime establishments, three of the first class; she has accumulated there, with as much perseverance as mystery, considerable naval forces, and it may be said that by the exclusive domination of the Black Sea she has placed Constantinople in a permanent state of siege.

This state of things is not possible, because it is incompatible not only with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire with the security of the whole of Europe.

France and England, in demanding Russia to limit her power in the Black Sea, or to neutralize that sea, are therefore completely in their right. If that result was not obtained by peace or by war, such a peace would be ephemeral and such a war without end. Let it be well observed, this demand for the limitation of Russian power, or for the neutralization of the Black Sea, does not respond only to Anglo-French interests, it responds also to the interests of Austria, for which the Danube, a commercial and military river, is a magnificent highway, open to her activity towards the Euxine and Asia. An argument is brought against this pretension which *we do not think serious*; it is said to the *Allied Powers*, "You ask a concession from Russia, which at least might be the price of the surrender of Sebastopol, and that place is still held by the Russian army." Our reply is this: "The law of nations grants that a portion of what is obtained by war may be kept by peace. We have not yet taken Sebastopol, that is true; but what is *Sebastopol* at the present moment to Russia? It is no longer a naval port, as her fleet, sunk at the mouth of the harbor, or shut up behind that insurpassable barrier, is withdrawn from the struggle. The Black Sea is the battle-field which we have won—or, if they like it, which has been abandoned to us by the enemy. The Russian flag could not show itself there. Our ships and *those of England and Turkey navigate it in every sense.* Its dominions has changed hands. It has gone from Sebastopol to Constantinople.

We do compels us to give up this pledge? Is not such a situation the very best we could have? And not only do we occupy the Black Sea, but we besiege Sebastopol, we are fortified at Kamiesch and Balaklava, OMAR PASHA is entrenched at Eupatoria, Odessa is menaced by our fleets. What can Russia do? Could she suffer for any length of time without detriment to her moral strength, and without ruin to her commerce, the blockade which will shut her up in every part of the Black Sea and in the Baltic? Could she live in that paralysis which in her strikes the vital principle of nations—that is to say, movement, action, the right of exporting and exchanging her produce, and which would condemn her to isolation, sterility, impotency, in the immensity of her empire? To ask Russia to limit her naval forces, or to neutralize the Black Sea—that is to say, to exclude the possibility of the employment of war of any nature whatsoever—is therefore to exact from her much less than what we have acquired by our war, and which we could maintain without an effort. In fact, what does it require to prevent Russia from ever entering the Black Sea again? Four men-of-war of each of the maritime Powers—France, England and Turkey. Such a cruising squadron would suffice to occupy the Black Sea and to *transplant its domination from the shores of the Crimea* to the entrance of the Bosphorus.

What Russia has lost, what she cannot recover by war, no matter how long, is her preponderance over the East. What she may legitimately ask is a chaire of influence in the affairs of the world. She would find, if needs be, a condition of all States to be certain her ambition; but no one of them has to humiliate her. What is asked from her Europe has the right, and it is its duty, to exact. If she grants it, the peace of the world is assured, the object of the allied Powers attained. If she refuses, war will continue and double it.

At the moment we write these grave solutions are being prepared and discussed at the *Vienna Conferences*, where M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have taken, with the authority of their character and position, the expression of the common thought of their Governments. The country must confidently await the result of that decisive trial. It may say that peace will be concluded, *if it is possible*, with honor to the flags of France and England and security for their influence and that war, if it should continue, will be necessary for the object proposed by the allied Governments and from which nothing can turn them aside.

But a great result is acquired already from the very fact of these negotiations. France and England have loyally negotiated with Austria to allow her policy to exhaust the last resources of conciliation. Those conferences of which Vienna is the centre are the loyal and honest act of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. But the Allied Powers know that if Austria does not succeed in the noble effort of her European patriotism, she will fight resolutely with them. In limiting their demand to the very conditions accepted by the Vienna Cabinet in the treaty of the 2d of December, they have gained to the common cause an important and devoted ally. The possibility of peace, like the necessity of war, must henceforth be only a fact in common to the three Powers who signed the treaty. The solidarity of the common interest of their engagements would unite them in the struggle as it has *united them in the Conferences, and that grand European* confederation will soon have triumphed over every resistance.

France and England may, therefore, congratulate themselves in having consented to negotiate while continuing to fight. In doing thus they have not only given a proof of moderation—they have increased their strength. Their adhesion to an honorable and possible peace, having as consequence the support of Austria is a necessary and legitimate war, is an act counselled by wisdom, and which will be approved by public opinion.

One word more, in conclusion. It is, perhaps, a novel and bold thing to combine the military and diplomatic *conduct of a war while the army is fighting and negotiations* are pending. We thought that it was precisely the moment to speak the truth to the country. Truth is only a danger for the weak. With right and strength on their side, it honors those who speak of it—it reassures those who hear it.

SWITZERLAND.

Reconciliation with Austria.

The Swiss Government was officially notified by Austria, on the 8th inst., that the blockade maintained for the last two years along the frontiers of Lombardy had been raised on that day, in consequence of the ratification by the Cabinet of Vienna of the Convention concluded at Milan on the 15th March last, between Austria and the canton of Ticino.

ITALY.

Accident to the Pope.

The flooring of a room in the Convent of St. Agnes, where the Pope had assembled a number of guests, gave way and precipitated all the company into the apartment beneath. The Pope escaped with but slight injury. Cardinal ANTONELLI, Cardinal PATRIZI and Gen. DE MONTREAL, received some hurts. A similar accident occurred, (says history,) to Pope ALEXANDER VI.

Cardinal WISEMAN is to be Librarian of the Vatican, in room of the deceased Cardinal MAI.

The Sardinian Contingent.

The Genoa correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on 10th April, says:

Of the transports destined for this service, the following have arrived, and are now lying inside the New Mole, viz.:

Steamers—Cressus; Jason, for horses; Queen of the South, for troops; Thames, for horses; Europe, for men and horses; Imperador, for troops; Imperatrice, *for horses; Cleopatra, Charity, Andes, Tamar, Rhone*, and Niagara, for troops; Bahiana, for horses.

Sailing Ships—The Resolute, Mary Ann, and Pelestrina.

This magnificent mercantile fleet will carry about 300 officers, 11,000 men, 1,750 horses, and 115 guns.

The remainder of the steam-transports are hourly expected, and the embarkation will take place between the 16th and 20th of this month.

The harbor presents a most lively scene, and the string of boats crowded with the Genoese, which are all day plying between the shore and the ships, show the interest and wonder with which the vessels are considered.

The several masters of transports have kindly thrown open their ships to visitors, and they are literally thronged, the military, both officers and men, forming the majority. Every exertion that is possible is being used by our gallant Capt. BROCK, (of Eupatoria renown) who is the superintendent, on the part of the British Government, of the embarkation, and he is most unremitting in his laborious task.

The King will review the troops at Marengo or Alexandria before they leave, on which day some military evolutions will take place. This will be a great attraction to the Sardinians, and thousands will flock to see it. The troops as a body are very fine men, robust and *of high military bearing.*

As far as can be learned, there are to be three thousand cavalry, about one hundred and eighty pieces of artillery, and about the entire thousand infantry.

The Genoese have commenced loading with provisions, and will provide the troops. She will carry about eleven to thirteen hundred tons.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 20, 1855.

The Cortes to-day adopted the second and third articles of the bill for the sale of church property. Reinforcements are to be sent to Melilla, in Africa, for the protection of the provision of Government prisons.

AFRICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10, 1855.

A dispatch from MEHEMED ALI announces that he has killed 1,500 Kurds, taken 800 prisoners, and captured their principal positions. Sinope and Sheim are to be fortified.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Atlantic.] LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1855.

There has been a fair amount of business done in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets during the past week. SUGAR is firm, COFFEE 6d. dearer, RICE nominally dull, SPICES quieter. COTTON has sold of 50(m) for Money, and 5(m) for the account. DOLLARS, 4s. 10½d.; bank is out of 24. 9 cent. for China, 4s. 4d. South American DOUBLOONS, 76s.@78s. 6d. American EAGLES, 78s. 2d.

COCHINEEL very firm. 97 bags Honduras at auction were all bought in from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. for middling to fair hold SILVER, with gun cents at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. sold from 5s. 10d.@6s. 1d. for ordinary to middling fresh, with fair Silver at 5s. 7d.

COTTON.—The inquiry for colony sorts at Plantation Ceylon continues, and the quantity offered at auction, comprising 416 sacks, 5th bursts, and 216 bags, sold with spirit at an advance of 0d.@1s. 9 cwt. Of 309 bags Native Ceylon, a portion of new import sold at 4½d. 5d. 50 bales small berry Mocha were bought in at 67s., and 50 bales long berry parcel sold at 91s. 30 cases East India partly sold at 6½@7½. Of Surinam we have nothing to report. The sales held by the Dutch Trading Company on the 16—19th instant, comprising 187,267 bales for Amsterdam, and 107,000 bales at Rotterdam, were done off with spirit, and in some instances at an advance of 100 cents on the valuation.

The fullness in the Cotton market continues, and although the supply of English WHEAT on Monday was moderate, the entire stock were much below the prices of the previous week, and business being generally suspended to give way the bulk of the supply remained unsold. In Foreign there was very little doing. The last weekly average price of WHEAT was 69s. 6d. on 19,349 qrs. imported. To-day there was hardly anything doing, and quotations are nominal. White Canadian WHEAT 70s.@82s., Red 70s.@72s. 9 qr. American FLOUR 36s.@41s. 9 barrel.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 1,720 bales, at full prices. At Liverpool there has been a steady demand; January's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5½d. 9 ℔.

COCOA—Steady.

COFFEE—Without change.

RICE, &c.—In the absence of public sales we have little to report. Cargo—

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Continued from Fourth Page.]

[illegible]

A Fine Old Fogy.

The "Old Stuyvesant Pear Tree" in Fourth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, is now in full bloom. The tree looks as thick and good looking as if their venerable parent, now some two hundred and thirteen years old, had just come to her blossoming years.

☞ The *Crusader* asks, "Will any person of good character and veracity, give us the name of that Catholic Bishop, or Archbishop, who lately, on board of an English steamer from Liverpool to this port, was quite intoxicated; so much so as to fall in the Engineer's room. Also, what kind of liquor was found in his berth, and what effect he made to counsel the incident?" When such a question is so asked it is fair that the querist proceed to answer with all convenient speed whether any bishop or archbishop was in the predicament stated.

☞ Rev. Dr. Baird, next week, visits Elizabeth City, N. J., and begins a course of Lectures on Europe. He will deliver his discourse at the chapel of Rev. Dr. Murray's church, twice a week, viz.: Tuesday and Wednesday.

☞ The Provisional Bishop of this diocese has appointed a service on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church. An address in relation to St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes will be delivered by the Rector, and a collection made for the building fund.

☞ In the great patent case which has occupied the United States Circuit Court for nine weeks, the Jury were yesterday morning discharged as unable to agree on a verdict.

☞ Ex-President Fillmore will leave for Europe on the 19th inst. He will be accompanied by Henry R. Davies, Esq., of this City.

Attempted Suicide and Remorse.

A Frenchman, named John Mercier, was, on the complaint of his wife, committed to Blackwell's Island yesterday by Justice Davison, as a vagrant. On being conveyed to the Tombs, preparatory to being sent to the Island, he was so horrified at his situation that he swallowed a large dose of laudanum, with the intention, no doubt, of putting an end to his existence. Dr. Covil, of the City Prison, on being informed of the occurrence, immediately prescribed the proper antidotes, which had the effect of restoring the unfortunate man. As soon as consciousness returned, Mercier begged the doctor to do all in his power to save him, as he was very sorry for what he had done, and was not yet tired of his existence. Dr. Covil, after a few hours' hard work, succeeded effectually in saving the life of the foolish man, who ended quite altered since his escape from death, and promises to be a better husband in future.

Democratic General Convention.

A meeting of this Committee was held on Thursday night, at their rooms, No. 652 Broadway, next door to Stuyvesant Institute. The attendance was quite large. H. P. Clark, Esq., occupied the Chair, and Mr. John Y. Savage acted as Secretary. The main business of the evening was the appointing a Committee of twenty-two, consisting of one from each Ward, who should report to the General Committee upon the propriety of calling a mass meeting for the expression of opinion in opposition to the Maine Law. After some further business of a general nature, the meeting adjourned.

The May Term of the Court of General Sessions.

The Recorder and City Judge will each hold the Court of General Sessions during the May term. In order that the prisons may be cleared of the large number of prisoners they now contain, it was also agreed to hold two sessions during each day. The Recorder will preside on the bench during the day, while Judge Stuart will occupy the bench from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

Motion day in all the Courts.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Morton.

The British Filibusters against Russia were brought up yesterday morning. Ex-Judge Beebe appeared for the prisoners. He said that his clients had no witnesses, and merely were guilty of a desire to leave, which he presumed would be desirable to "Sam." The prisoners would give bail in $500 each, which was accepted, and the prisoners discharged.

Theodore Henry, of Stapleton, S. I., was discharged, as the informant confessed to have mistaken the identity of the gentleman.

The United States vs. *Fabens.*—In this case, Mr. Barnard, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and Wm. Rochester, of New-York, gave the requisite sureties for Mr. Comm. Fabens, and he was released.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—May 3.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

BROMSON.

Morley vs. *Laidlaw.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

Dowd vs. *Barnett.*—Motion granted.

Kein vs. *Kein.*—Papers in this case to be sealed and not opened.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—May 4.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of Joseph B. Butler.—This case was brought up yesterday morning by William H. Dunning, Esq., counsel for the applicant. The Hon. Judge asked the young man several questions, but the only answer he could get from him was, that he had obtained his father's consent to enlist. But this the father denied. His Honor then inquired of the young man whether he wished to be discharged or not. Joseph, however, would not answer.

Some talk took place, in which the Judge remarked that if the boy were his, and desired so very much to remain, he would allow him to do so. The father not taking the same view of the subject, however, the boy was discharged.

It appears that the regiment in which he was placed was ordered to Oregon on the 10th of this month, and young Butler was very desirous to accompany it.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

SUMMA SUPPLIED BY ADJOURNERS.

W. H. and B. Franklin vs. *Ellen Treynor.*—By consent to receive for court services in sale of property corner Pine and Gold streets, Messrs. Franklin were authorized by Judge Mason, referee, in a suit in equity (court between Mrs. Treynor as plaintiff and Donald A. Mattheny as defendants, to sell said premises at auction. It is alleged that Mrs T. prevails to the sale, called on the auctioneer and represented them to offer the premises in various papers and post larger bills. She was told that it was unusual to do so and that the referee would not be responsible, when she replied that she would be responsible.

On the part of Mrs. T. this was denied, and it was asserted, for defence, that the original suit was commenced by Mr. Anthon with the understanding that he was to pay all expenses in the prosecution of suit and sale of said premises, for which he was to receive 14 per cent. of the amount recovered; that plaintiffs were aware of this agreement, and that notice of the sale was given to them long before they had been subjected to this expense; and that any extra services were performed solely on the responsibility of Mr. Anthon. The Court gave judgment for plaintiffs for $45 25, being full amount.

A sturgeon was caught in the Hudson River, off Alder's point, on Monday night, weighing three hundred and fifty pounds.

LONG ISLAND.

One Assembly Election in Hempstead.

There is not anything like trying. The First Assembly District Democrats of Kings County met on Thursday evening, as they often have before, and tried some more to patch a fusion of Hards and Softs. Resolutions concerning the Liquor Prohibition and the Legislature that passed it were adopted, though not until one of the speakers in the majority had roundly abused the National Administration, and uttered his conviction that the Union was turned in no hope of expectation of getting power, and the meeting had shivered some time on the brink of a breaking-up in disorder. So, then an Association was formed, and there are its officers: President—David Lindsay. Vice-Presidents—John Tucker. Secretary—Samuel Hoguet. Treasurer—George Thompson.

Mem.—The Gen. Tomorrow is not the famous English Abolitionist. This statement is due to the Freed Party.

Polygamy in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1855.

I have detailed to you in previous letters the degraded condition of the women of Utah. The Mormons, after their persecuted, (or, as they call it, their holy, darkness to people the earth,) are gratified, whilst pressed to support their numerous wives. Brigham Young declared, that confession that he did not know how many wives he had. "Tell the Gentiles," said he, "I do not know half of them when I see them." The majority of these poor women are compelled to work for their daily bread, and many are in such a destitute condition that they are forced to seek the charity of strangers. It is an usual fact that one of the wives of the Chief of the Apostles gains her livelihood by washing for the boarders of a public house in town. Indeed, this is nothing uncommon for these lords of creation to send their wives out in the canons for wood, and any day you can see women chopping logs and driving cattle to the mountains.

Subjected to a slavery worse than can be realized in the South, turned into prostitutes and concubines against their will; denied even woman's chief prerogative, the use of her tongue, there are now hundreds of females who only want the opportunity to abandon forever a life that so ill bedits the proud spirit of American womanhood.

It was but yesterday, that a widow with her daughters called upon me, and, after asking me to look the door of my room for fear she should be surprised in the house of a Gentile, unfolded her story of bitter wrongs and sufferings. The bishop of her ward had demanded her whole family, including herself in marriage. She had given up all she had for tithes and other taxes, and was now in the dilemma of either starving or of being compelled to share an incestuous bed with the daughters of her own body. With tears in her eyes, she prayed me to afford her the means of going to California in the Spring. These cases occur every day—indeed, the spirit of dissatisfaction is universal. I have never conversed with a solitary woman who was not discontented with her situation and prospects. This speaks more than all the ingenious arguments in favor of polygamy, and demonstrates that the practical working of the "plurality system" is adverse to domestic love and happiness.

Here would be a great field for your strong-minded women. If a few Bloomers and fast young ladies would come out to Utah and raise the cry of "virtue and independence" in the valleys of the mountains, the whole Mormon female community would rise in a mass and shake off the shackles that bind them. But there is no one here to lead them on. The fear of being cut off from the church, and of being "sent to eternal h-ll across lots," as Brigham classically expresses it, deters them from such a course, and the desert plains that hem them in on every side, prevent them from slipping secretly away to California or the States.—*Herald.*

An American Female Studying Medicine in Paris.

From the Charleston Medical Journal.

An interesting novelty, in the shape of an American female M. D., can now be seen nearly any morning in one or other of the hospitals of Paris. Miss or Mrs. Clarke—such is the name of the lady—looks rather more interesting, I imagine, than most of the few of her sex who have thus thrown aside the most prominent feature in the character of woman, and entered the domains of our science. I have encountered her several times in the wards of M. Dupuytren, where she seems to be attentively and conscientiously observing the diseases of the parturient state. Her attention, though, seems not to be of an exclusive kind, as I have heard of her in the surgical amphitheatres of some hospitals, witnessing bloody operations. She is decidedly good looking, with large retreating blue eyes, dark hair, and a countenance which at once denotes intelligence and resolution. Her bearing is certainly modest; yet, when at the bedside of particular patients undergoing examination, and surrounded by medical students of the other sex, you can often notice the forced action of her lips restraining a smile, prompted evidently by feeling the incongruousness of her situation. M. Dupuytren, and also his excellent "*Chef de Clinique*," Dr. Cambell, treat her with great attention, offer troubling themselves to explain to her in English, as she understands at present but little French. Mrs. C. lately applied for dissection at "*Clamart*," but this very properly was refused her.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

FRIDAY, May 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales were made of 40 bbls. Pots at $5 81½@$5 87½, and small lots of Pearls at $6 18½@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Market unchanged.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,600 lbs. Yellow transpired at former rates.

COFFEE—Pending the public sale announced for next Tuesday, the market is rather quiet but steady, with sales of 800 pkgs. Java at 14c., 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½@11½c., and 525 Rio at 10½@11c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues in lively request, but not at very firm prices. The more warlike character of the *Atlantic's* advices has a tendency to discourage purchasers for shipment. The demand from spinners is good and there is some speculative inquiry. The day's sales have been to a fair extent within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9½	9½	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10½	10¾	11¼	11½
Fair	10¾	10¾	11½	12

FISH—Dry Cod are in moderate supply and fair demand, at $3 75@$4 12½ ⅌ cwt. There is rather more doing in Mackerel, but these are unchanged in value. Smoked Herring are in slack request, and without improvement in price. Nothing new in other kinds of Fish.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are somewhat unsettled. The low grades, (which, from their relative cheapness, are now the most sought after by home dealers,) are less freely offered and command rather better prices; while the medium and finer qualities, being there abundant than needed, are dull and drooping. Speculators have partially abandoned the market, and shippers are altogether passive. The day's sales reach 5,600 bbls. We revise our quotations:

Ordinary State	9 87½@10 00
Straight State	10 00 @10 12½
Fancy State	10 12½@10 25
Mixed Western	9 87½@10 00
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Michigan	10 25 @10 37½
Common to Good Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Ohio	10 25 @10 37½
Extra Ohio	10 50 @12 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 50 @11 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 00

Canadian is in good request at rather firmer rates, the sales including 2,600 bbls. at $10 12½@11 for common to extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately active and steady, with sales of 1,600 bbls. at $10 50@$11 25 for mixed to favorite, and $11 37½@$12 50 for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl.—Rye Flour is scarce and wanted, though not as much so as one would suppose it would be, in view of the dearness of Wheat. Flour suitable for domestic purposes, for which Rye Flour is, in a season of high prices, a very good substitute. Small parcels bring $6 50@$6 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has not varied much. The sales consist of 400 bbls. at $5 18½@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 37½ for State and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and declining. The supply is not large, but the demand is extremely inanimate. The day's sales have been confined to 800 bush. fair Southern White at $2 05, an extreme rate; some mixed Canadian and Michigan at $2 07; and 250 bush smutty Canadian at $2 40 ⅌ bush. Rye is without change, being scarce and held at $1 50 ⅌ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue in moderate supply and slack request. We quote State and Western at 79c.@84c.; Jersey at 74c.@78c.; and Southern at 70c.@75c. ⅌ bush. Corn is less abundant, and is in fair demand at better prices. The day's sales add up 16,000 bush. at $1 13@$1 15 for Southern Yellow; $1 13@$1 14 for Southern White; and $1 12@$1 15 for Western mixed, ⅌ bush.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River were effected at $1 12½ for shipment, and $1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 26 bales last year's crop sold at 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less active, but is pretty firmly held at $27@$28, usual terms, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are in very limited demand at $1 87½ ⅌ thousand. The stock is moderate.

LIME—Rockland is coming forward slowly, and is needed at full previous rates.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but steady, with sales of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 29c.@31c.; and 140 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less abundant, and is stiffly held, but is not in very brisk demand. Spirits Turpentine is rather sparingly dealt in at 43½c.@44c. ⅌ gallon. There is more inquiry for Tar, which is steady in price. Rosin has not varied.

OILS—Crude Whale is more sought after, at 65c.@67c.; Crude Sperm is inactive and nominal. Manufactured kinds remain as last noticed. Olive was purchased to the extent of 150 baskets, at $3 43½@$3 50 each. Linseed is in better demand, and is tending upward—sales having been made, to-day, of English and American, in lots from store, at 85c@87c., chiefly at 86c.@86c. ⅌ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is also more freely taken, at 80c@85c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still in rather limited request at about previous rates; the day's sales embracing 750 bbls. at $18 50 for Old Mess, $18 31½@$18 50 for New Prime, and $17 62½@$17 87½ for New Mess, ⅌ bbl. Dressed hogs are unchanged. The sales of Cut Meats amount to 200 pkgs. at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet, but lower; the sales consist of 300 bbls. at 10c.@10½c., mostly at 10c.; and 100 kegs at 11c. cash. W. B. Beef remains in fair demand at unchanged prices, with sales of 300 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for Prime; $10@$12 50 for Country Mess; $14@$16 50 for Repacked Mess, and $16 50@$18 50 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and nominal at $20@$21 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams continue scarce and are needed at $17@$21 ⅌ bbl. Butter is steady, at 11c.@15c. for Ohio, 20c.@26c. for ordinary to good State, and 30c.@35c. for choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth our from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—The market is pretty active, and prices are well maintained. Sales were made to-day of 150 tierces, at $4 75@$4 87½, mostly at $4 87½@$4 95 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less sought after, owing to the reduced supply and enhanced claims of owners. Sales were made to-day of 400 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans at 5c. @6c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—About 12,500 lbs. prime changed hands at former rates.

TEAS.—We annex a full report of this afternoon's auction sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

For Robin Hood, &c. Terms 6 mos.

Hyson—66 chests at 27½c.; 79 hf. do. 27c.; 46 do. 24½c.; 352 do. 22c.; 101 do. 21½c.; 10 do. 21½c.; 63 cases do. 52c.

Young Hyson—30 half chests at 43½c.; 151 do. 45c.; 198 do. 42c.; 23 do. 40½c.; 74 do. 40c.; 80 do. 39½c.; 108 do. 38c.; 24 do. 37½c.; 90 do. 37c.; 109 do. 35½c.; 95 do. 35c.; 191 do. 32c.; 26 do. 29½c.; 20 do. 31c.; 144 do. 30c.; 70 do. 29½c.; 166 do. 29c.; 212 do. 28½c.; 354 do. 28c.; 142 do. 27c.; 80 do. 26½c.; 22 do. 26c.; 94 do. 25½c.; 25 cases do. 51½c.; 11 do. 48½c.; 6 do. 46c.; 24 do. 46½c.; 200 boxes 27½c.; 200 do. 30½c.

Hyson Skin—26 chests at 21c.; 61 do. 18½c.; 20 do. 15½c.; 31 half do. 27c.; 48 do. 19½c.; 95 do. 22½c.; 49 do. 15½c.; 66 do. 11c.

Hyson Thursday—95 half chests at 25c.; 107 do. 23½c. 178 do. 21c.

Imperial—14 half chests at 45½c.; 45 do. 44c.; 96 do. 42c.; 141 do. 40c.; 20 do. 38½c.; 18 do. 37c.; 66 do. 32½c.; 42 do. 30½c.; 84 do 30c.; 25 do. 27½c.; 22 cases do. 52½c.; 83 do. 62c.

Gunpowder—20 half chests at 52c.; 10 do. 50½c.; 12 do. 44½c.; 25 do. 42c.; 86 do. 36½c.; 28 do. 35½c.; 30 do. 34c.; 30 do. 32½c.; 40 do. 30c.; 94 cases do. 35c.

Oolong—10 half chests at 44c.; 55 do. 42½c.; 50 do. 42c.; 50 do. 40½c.; 60 do. 39c.; 50 do. 36c.; 23 do. 30½c.; 275 do. 35c.; 50 do. 25½c.; 126 do. 25c.

Congou—305 chests at 20c.

Souchong—25 half chests at 20c.; 25 do. 26½c.; 50 do. 36½c.

TOBACCO—The light stock and active demand are putting up prices. The sales since Tuesday last reach 97 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 5c.@12c.; 400 cases Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@12½c.; 64 bales Havana, at 25c.@35c.; and 56 bales Sagua, on private terms.

WHISKEY—Tends upwards—the small arrivals being inadequate to the wants of buyers. Sales of 450 bbls Ohio and Prairie were effected at 35c.@36c., cash and short credit, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—No important change occurred in this line to day. For Liverpool, the shipments embraced 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 200 Sea Island do. at 5-16d. ⅌ lb., and 150 bales Horse Hair at 3-16d. ⅌ lb. For Havre, some Cotton was taken at ¼c. ⅌ lb. For Hamburg, there were engaged 150 bales Cotton at ¼c. ⅌ lb. For Marseilles, the engagements included 200 bbls. Provisions, at $1; and small lots of other articles at usual rates. For California, there was not much offered, and rates were nominally the same, viz.: 50c.@65c. ⅌ foot for measurement goods.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

SOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles in Jewelry.

KOHNAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf., 18 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp. and Man'rs), 40 Chambers-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 307 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Architects.

JOHN W. RITCH.....402 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

F. DIAPER.....48 Wall-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufacturers).....124 William-st.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, 41 John-st

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Architects.

HOWARD DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...257 Bread'y

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp and Man'f.), 128 Broadway, cor. 13th-st.

Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.

FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Agts. N. Y., 426 Broadway, corner Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best man'rs.

Bleaching and Inks—Boerhaave's Vegetable.

G. C. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Establishment, 76 Beekman-st. Inks prepared for writing by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest, also, Bruce's Ink Wafers in colors.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers,) 69 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....N. 349 Broadway

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffe's Bolt-ance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).....No. 193 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

W. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 79 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....76 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND...320 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers).219 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Card.) Also, Stationery.

HICKS & AFFLICK...800 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. D. CROOKE & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf'rs)...50 Fulton-st

Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.

GARDINER & LYON, (Imp'rs and Jobbers,) 190 Fulton-st.

Glass—French Window.

EDWARD P. DICKIE, No. 144 Chamber-st., near Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 59 Washington-sts.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 10th-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....112 Franklin-st

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

G. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No. 100 Chambers-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 17 Platt-st.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 22 & 24 Fulton-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).....80 Wall-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing & Balls.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 359 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUINBY & SON, 162 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Only Improved Patent. Other rods 5 cts. up for 64 cents per foot.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....129 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Burning Fluids and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO.....117 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....110 Chambers-st.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Musical Instruments.

CARGILL & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf.).....67 Maiden-lane

Oil Cloths, (Com. Merchants and Manufacturers.)

ALBRO & HOYT.....76 John-st., and 29, 31 and 33 Platt-st.

Oils and Stearine Candles.

R. G. MITCHELL & CO.....128 Wall-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....166 and 168 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

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J. AHLBORN & CO.....84 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

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Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the most and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser, in the transmission through them. They offer the best newspapers, and advertisements inserted at the lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE—Invented and patented in 1853 by JORDAN L. MOTT. During the short period since they were introduced they have become so great a favorite with the public, one after recommending them to another, that sales have increased to 1,000 ranges per annum. All concede that they are the most economical, philosophical and mechanical principles, securing the most perfect operation at the lowest possible cost. The J. L. MOTT Iron Works, successor to the business of J. L. MOTT, No. 201 and 203 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a male respectable and clever Chambermaid; a fully competent Waiter or Boots; a fully competent Hostler thoroughly all kinds of family service, cute and fits in the smartest manner. Also, an Assistant Cook; a respectable Ironer; a fully competent Nurse; a fully competent Cook; to be seen at MD. HAWKINS'S Advertising Office, No. 129 the same day and following.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, who will attend place immediately in one family, and to general business; or in a store, or in a hotel; or would travel. Is of sobriety, plain copy and a good accountant; washes and ironing; the other is chambermaid and children nurse, a good sewer; wages 4 dollars; excellent City references. Call at No. 81 West 14th-st., in the rear yard.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nursery maid and assistant to the chamber work and waiting; both capable of fulfilling their duties; two years referenced from their last places. Call at No. 128 Eldr., between 2nd-st and 4th-ave. Can be seen for two days. Both prefer going in the one house.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has good references; position, several Engl., Scotch, German and Irish girls, for City and country, free of charge to employers at this office, No. 34 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman, to take charge of children. Has no objection to work and do so. Will make himself generally useful. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen at No. 325 East 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a first-rate cook; has no objection to do her last place, where she may be seen for two days. No 75 Cedar-st., corner Greene, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a highly respectable and competent woman, as nurse and companion; would like to travel. Lately filled such a place in her last place. To be seen at No. 309 East 14th-st., Avenues A and B, first door in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED.—As wet nurse, by a respectable widow; has a healthy breast of milk. Apply between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 16 Washington-place.

WANTED.—At the Christian Home for Female Servants, on 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-ave., fifty servants in every capacity.

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED.—To visit the principal places in the United States and Canadas, to sell an entirely new sheet map of Europe, Crimea and the Baltic Sea, with portraits of the principal crowned heads. It shows the routes of Schamyl, Omar Pacha and Paris to Constantinople, Sebastopol, Vienna, and many other large cities—Army and Navy of the World—Po'ces of the Crimea—Population of Europe, &c. Price 25 cents. My old Agents are notified that I have now and must sustain everything in the sheet or map line. Address A. H. JOCELYN, No. 89 Fulton-st., New-York.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has seen better days, would attend a lady or young lady at their own residence, to give instruction in writing. Can give most respectable references as to character, &c. MARION C. WARNER, No. 7 Dunham-place, 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

THE PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY OFFICE, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., is the oldest established, and has the best selection of servants in the City. Families can depend on being suited. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A competent Organist (first-class musician,) wishes to change his present situation for an engagement in one of the up town Protestant churches. Several gold singers and an experienced leader (tenor) with the same. Address W. D. R., Box No. 163 New-York Post-Office.

ALTO SINGER.—Situation wanted for a first-class Alto Singer in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Brooklyn preferred. For particulars, inquire at the Music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A lady, fully competent and of long experience, wishes a situation as first soprano in some Church in Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 426 Atlantic-st., or No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A SOPRANO—Now disengaged, wishes a situation. A Brooklyn Church preferred. Apply at H. B. MASON'S Music store, No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TWENTY FIRST-RATE GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Who fully understand finishing on the Adams Press, to whom first-rate wages will be given. None need apply but those who can come well recommended from their last employer. They will be required to go a short distance from the City, and no payment for less than one year accepted. Inquire at No. 49 Gold-st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady of undoubted respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper, in a gentleman's family; is a good seamstress; has no objections to the country or Philadelphia, or to going South. References given and required. Address Mrs. J. NORTON, No. 62 4th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young American widow lady, who is fully competent to fill the situation in a genteel family, and will do all in her power to make home agreeable. Address SITELLA, Daily Times Office, for three days.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—To take care of horses and make himself generally useful; must be sober. An American preferred. Inquire at the Hardware Store, No. 69 Grand-st., corner of 3d, Williamsburg.

NURSE WANTED.—To take charge of three children. A Protestant woman (Scotch prefer ed) who is fully competent in all respects. Must have unexceptionable references, and willing to spend the Summer in the country. Apply at No. 34 East 27th-st., or No. 21 Platt-st.

A FEW HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED LADIES WANTED.—Of pleasing address, to introduce to the notice of every housekeeper, and obtain orders for, an article of large daily consumption in every respectable family. A person of intelligence and enterprise can make from $10 to $15 per week. Address H. W. P., Box No. 103 Post-Office, and the advertiser will call or write, stating particulars.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—WANTED in a large engraving establishment, with every facility for proper instruction, three or four respectable youths, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, as apprentices to the Wood Engraving business. Apply immediately to CHAS. F. DAMOREAU, No. 25 Frankfort-st., 4th floor.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS.—Can be obtained at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place. Several Welsh girls as cooks and chambermaids.

INSTRUCTION.—An experienced teacher, a graduate of seve al German Universities, wished to make a permanent engagement as teacher in an Academy or School. Testimonials and references with respect to character and abilities offered. Address J. K., Box No. 181 Post Office.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND STORE-KEEPERS IN GENERAL.—Books kept and properly arranged; deeds engrossed; manuscripts and every description of copying, by COURTLAND or WHITE, by THOMAS B. GROUTAGE, Law Copyists and Accountants, No. 6 Wall-st., upon the most reasonable terms. References given.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A practical tailor, who can give good reference, wishes to make an engagement in a first-class custom cutting establishment, where salary would be no object. He can assist in cutting, or do the trimming, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address JOHN CONKLIN, No. 65 Frankfort-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN.—An excellent penman, having considerable leisure time, desires to obtain some lawyer's or other writing for a fair remuneration. Address JOHN, this office.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS and Female Domestics may be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich street. Prospectuses sent on application.

TRUNKMAKERS.—Wanted, several trunk hands or common trunks and wood folks. None but sober and steady men need apply. Also, two boys, who have worked at the business before. Inquire, between 8 and 9 A. M., at No. 91 1st-av., on the second floor.

SEVERAL INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN WANTED AS COMPOSITORS.—Who can set type well, and are not to learn; and to such a desirable and permanent situation is offered. Those educated in the church preferred. Address M. H. J., at the Times office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Who understands the dry goods trade and fancy business. Apply to JNO. R. WHITLEY, corner of Nassau and Stanton-sts., Brooklyn.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED.—One that is thoroughly understands the business. None other need apply at No. 208 Bowery.

250,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.—Wanted next Fall, two and four rowed, for which we will contract to pay on delivery on the line of the Canal place or on Lake Ontario, at any convenient place for shipment to Albany, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be paid, if delivered on or before the 10th day of November next. Agents will be appointed to receive and pay for the same.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS, Brewers.

ALBANY, April 27, 1855.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, in New-York or Hoboken, on Thursday evening, May 3, a POCKET BOOK containing about $60 in Bank bills, two-thirds of them on the Island City Bank; also a Hoboken Ferry ticket of no value, to pass D. Bowman, which expired on the 1st inst. Any person returning the above to A. M. HILLS, Watch Case Manufactory, No. 16 Maiden-lane, will receive the above reward. DAVID BOWMAN.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday, 4th inst., supposed to be in 2d-av., a pocketbook, containing a note of six months for $200, bearing date January 3, 1855; a pawn ticket for a gold watch, and about $20 in bills. The above reward will be given to any person who shall leave the same at A. A. ARMENT'S Plumbing Establishment, 14th-st. and 4th-av. Payment being stopped on the note and ticket, they are of no use to any one but the owner.

$5 REWARD.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Two Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single copies. TEN Copies for Twenty Dollars—Five Copies for Eleven Dollars—Three Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE WEEKLY TIME CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents each copy.

THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over 17,000 and is a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence down to the sailing of the last steamer; Editorials upon the current topics; News items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Atlantic's News.

The news from Europe is the most important that we have received for many weeks. Our worst fears are confirmed, and all hopes of peace are dissipated with the breaking up of the Vienna Conferences. No other result could have been anticipated. Russia, as we expected, will not consent to the limitation of her fleet in the Black Sea, and she has peremptorily rejected the demands of the Western Powers. The combatants have at last thrown aside the seabbard. Protocols, notes, and diplomatic delays, are among the things that have been; the sword must now decide the issue. As if to illustrate the desperate character of the campaign about to be renewed, we learn by this mail that the bombardment of Sebastopol has been recommenced, and on a scale unparalleled in the history of ancient or modern warfare. The defence, too, is as remarkable as the attack. Five hundred pieces of cannon for six days have been uninterruptedly pouring shot and shell into the city, and still—*entabile dictu*—it stands! Towers and turrets are battered down, but are rebuilt in a night, as if by magic. From all accounts, it would seem that it is the determination of the allies, if possible, to lay the city in ruins, and bury it beneath a mountain of cannon-balls, before they make their long-projected assault. The court telegraphic dispatches published in the London papers give few particulars of the bombardment, but it requires no vivid imagination to picture such a terrible scene. Well might GORTSCHAKOFF write to his master the CZAR ALEXANDER, in words more forcible than select, "It is the fire of hell." We are on the eve of startling events, and the very next mail may bring us the intelligence that the allies have either taken Sebastopol or have abandoned that reckless enterprise forever.

More than this, the latest news received from Vienna confirms previous rumors of Austria's vacillating policy. Contrary to Lord PALMERSTON's expectations, that Empire, instead of drifting towards the West, has almost declared in favor of the enemy. Prussia, of course, will take the side of the Czar; and if such warnings as these are not sufficient to induce the People of Great Britain to demand forthwith the national restoration of Poland, Hungary, and Italy—then, indeed, will England lose, not only her armies, but her prestige, her honor, and her position as a first rate power.

In regular stage order, a farce completes the picture of European news this morning presented. While a fearful tragedy is being enacted before the walls of Sebastopol, and while the fate of nations is pending on the issue—while British soldiers are straining every nerve to save the reputation of their country, and Frenchmen to prop up the throne of their Chief, NAPOLEON pays a lordly visit to VICTORIA. The victims in the Crimea are forgotten, while the royal visitor is *fêted*, taken to the Opera, and shown the sights of London. Pages of daily papers are filled with what he said and what he did. Leading journals have no hesitation in sounding the praises of a man whom six years ago they would not have deigned to notice. He has been honored with the Garter, and, it is rumored, will even take the command of the allied armies in the East. The people—so it is said—gave him an enthusiastic reception, corporations and institutions hastened to do him honor; his past misdeeds were forgotten, and the week was one of universal rejoicing. The elaborate accounts of the Emperor NAPOLEON's visit to the British capital at such a season, and of the homage he there received, give rise to melancholy reflections, and only excite our contempt for a system that exacts such heartless, senseless ovation to a tyrant and a failier.

There are many other points of interest in the news by this arrival. We must, however, refer the reader to lengthy extracts from French and British journals and our own correspondence, published in another part of this morning's paper, for a correct history of a week's later intelligence from Europe.

Spanish Affairs.

The letters of our Paris Correspondent concerning Spanish affairs, received by the Atlantic, and published in another column, will be read with interest. They give the details of the misunderstanding we have already announced between Spain and the French and English Governments, and contain also some interesting details concerning the settlement of the dispute with our Government growing out of the *Black Warrior* affair.

The Art of Editing.

In the House of Commons, a few weeks since, Mr. DRUMMOND, the eccentric member for West Surrey, who takes special pride in differing from everybody else, took occasion to denounce *the Press*, which other members were just then glorifying as the special palladium of British liberty. He thought it, on the contrary, one of the greatest curses of the country; and by way of illustration, he indulged the House with a descriptive sketch of the manner in which the London *Times* is conducted. Upon this point, he said:

"The thing was to get a set of gentlemen *of different opinions and to set them writing*. Of course, you could accuse no one man of inconsistency; he might always have held the same opinions; and so *individually these writers were most consistent*, while, collectively, nothing in the world could be more inconsistent. [Hear, hear.] *It seemed to him that the very perfection of journalism was—individual honesty, and collective prodigacy, political and literary.* [Hear, and a laugh.] There was, nevertheless, a great advantage in this, and the *Times* newspaper always put him very much in mind of a bit of bog he had near a farm of his. He once thought of draining it, and asked the opinion of the farmer, who replied: "No, no! don't drain it. In wet weather there's something for the cow, and if there's nothing for the cow there's something for the pig, and if there's nothing for the pig there's something for the goose." [Great laughter.] So it was with the *Times*, if there was *nothing in it for one man, there was sure to be something for another.*"

This sounded very much like caricature, and was generally so regarded. Whatever might be the fact as to the London *Times*, we never supposed that Mr. DRUMMOND's description could apply to an American journal, until we read the following in yesterday's *Tribune*:

In employing a gentleman in any department of the *Tribune*, *we have never thought it necessary to require him to hold any special opinion* on Temperance or legislation, any more than on religion; nor has any such condition been imposed on applicants for admission to the Association by which the *Tribune* is owned. Thus, we do not know *what proportion of the proprietors of this journal hold all the opinions habitually advocated in its pages* in regard to Liquor Prohibition, Total Abstinence from intoxicating liquors, Capital Punishment, Social Reform, the Tariff and the like. We are equally ignorant of the proportion of those *among the usual contributors to our leading columns, who agree in all points with the views of the journal itself. Nor does it seem necessary that there should be any such agreement.* * * It seems to us quite enough that each should *so warmly approve the general tendency and character* of the *Tribune* as *to overlook any point on which it may not express his convictions*, and find in it a sphere of genial and enthusiastic labor in some line of discussion where there is not only no such disagreement, but the most entire accord.

This is probably all well enough, when it is understood. But in the absence of the particular Editor who holds *one* set of opinions, it would seem proper for his associates who do not sympathize with him, to be a little less abusive towards those who are suspected of agreeing with *them*, rather than with him.

We owe the *Tribune* an acknowledgment for having at last corrected one of its false statements concerning the Lieutenant Governor. It complains, however, that the TIMES did not make the correction at the time. One reason why we said nothing on the subject then was, that the misstatement had never appeared in our columns;—another was that we *then* supposed the *Tribune* would be willing to correct its own errors, on being apprised of them. We have learned something on that subject since.

And this reminds us of another misstatement on the *Tribune's* part. That paper on Wednesday gave currency to a statement that the Lieutenant Governor

"had given entertainments to the Legislature at Albany with temperance refreshments for the many in one room, and *with liquor in another up stairs for the chosen and confidential few.*"

The next day we stated very explicitly that there was "*not one syllable of truth in the statement.*" Does the *Tribune* intend to ignore this denial altogether?

Right of Transit.

The Washington *Sentinel*, commenting on the enfranchisement by the Ohio State Courts of a slave taken voluntarily into that State by her owner, asserts the right of slaveholders to go through any free State with their slaves, as one guaranteed by the Constitution, and not to be abrogated by any State law. The ground taken is this:

That a State has the right, the sole and exclusive right, to determine for itself the question of Slavery, is too plain a proposition to require argument. But when, in the exercise of this right, which is of the essence of sovereignty, a State declares that Slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist within its borders, *it merely provides a rule for its own citizens.* It only declares that slaves shall not be held and kept as slaves within *its limits. But the right of transit by masters*, with their slaves, is altogether a different thing. No State has the right to deny such transit. It is given by the Constitution, plainly and clearly given, when the Constitution ordained that citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges of citizens of the several States, and that vessels from one State should not be bound to enter or pay duties in another, it meant to secure to all persons the right of free transit throughout the Union, both for persons and property. Nor can a State limit this right or impose conditions on it that tend to defeat or destroy it.

This question is one of great importance, and merits attention at the hands of our highest Courts. There is a controversy, growing out of precisely such a case, now pending, between this State and the State of Virginia, known as the *Lemmon case*, in which slaves were brought to this City from Virginia for shipment to Texas. They were adjudged free by our Superior Court, and were in consequence set at liberty. But the State of Virginia, for the purpose of establishing the principle, authorized an appeal from this decision, and employed counsel to appear on her behalf. Our own Legislature, at the session just closed, authorized OGDEN HOFFMAN, the Attorney General, to argue the case on behalf of this State, together with such counsel as the Governor might associate with him. The case, we believe, is set down for an early hearing. Its final decision will be looked for with a good deal of interest.

☞ We receive frequent communications commenting on the controversy between Archbishop HUGHES and Senator BROOKS. Having published all of the letters on each side, and thus afforded our readers an opportunity of forming a judgment of the merits of the case for themselves, we do not feel called upon to make room for anonymous comments upon it. Those who are sufficiently interested in the controversy to have read the letters, will not need assistance in reaching a conclusion;—those who are not, may fairly claim exemption from any further demands on their attention.

☞ Louis NAPOLEON's speech at London, announcing the firm and close alliance that exists between France and England, and confirming Lord CLARENDON's declaration,—that it includes their policy in the Western as well as in the Eastern hemisphere,—that it involves the abolition of Slavery as well as the amelioration of the condition of the European nations,—will attract attention.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER SEVEN.

The Visit of Napoleon and the Position of the Belligerent Powers.

No. 8 SOUTH BANK, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, April 26, 1856.

SIR: I trust you will not expect me to entertain you by writing about the comedy of Louis NAPOLEON's visit and reception. Thank God, London is large enough to have the quiet quarters about Regent's Park absolutely undisturbed and unaffected by the comedy, except so far that I see a miserable instrument of the Anglo-French secret police condemned to keep his seat, behind the transparent curtain of a window opposite my cottage, with eyes rivoted through a hole in the curtain to my door, with ears watching the sound of my bell, and his hands busy to note down my visitors. It is amusing to see how he starts from his drowsy "*otium honorabile*" whenever my bell rings, and with what disappointment he drops when it happens to be but the butcher's boy or the milkwoman. The poor creature, if he were knowing how much he amuses my family, and if Messrs. NAPOLEON, PALMERSTON & Co. only knew how little I care about all these spies!

I have here in my room the welcome and congratulatory address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, presented to me in 1851, a pompous specimen of typographic art in a heavy gilded frame, so large that I needs must leave it exposed to gaze. In that address their honors express their fervent wishes for my yet seeing my country enjoy that constitutional liberty it has been my object to secure. If you now happen to see the addresses of the same corporation to Louis NAPOLEON, and will reflect on the nature and the character of—I will not say the man—but of the policy of that alliance, solemnized by these ovations, it is impossible you should not be struck with the utter rottenness of all these elements.

I allude to this policy as we see it revealed by the official articles in the *Moniteur* on the war and on the negotiations. The great fact we learn from this "mystery of degradation revealed" is, that England and France would have liked to pursue the defeat which the Turks inflicted on the Russians in the principalities, but that they were forbidden by Austria,—they, the two great boastful powers, with 60,000 men on the spot, as brave as brave men can be, and with all the Turkish forces to boot, spirited as they were from recent victories (not 60,000 men as they say, but 135,000 strong,) they dared not cross the Danube *from fear of Austria*—they humbly sued for her gracious consent and cooperation, but she refused, so the mighty potentates dared not advance. We learn further, that the expedition to the Crimea is not due either to any stratagetical combination or to a premeditated design, but simply to the circumstance, that Austria having forbidden them to do what they ought to have done, and dreading a complete disorganization of their armies from longer inactivity, (the Zuaves were already not only murmuring, but loudly shouting "Vive Lamoriciere,) they were compelled to embark on the mad Crimea expedition, because their fear of Austria left them no choice to do anything better. And, lastly, we learn that England and France set down the four points for their terms of peace; not because they thought them either honorable or sufficient, but merely because the fear of Austria—the consideration to Austria, overruled the inspiration of legitimate exactions. This is their very word.

Thus we have *it* now *officially*, unequivocally acknowledged, that the miserable figure both these Governments have shown in the conduct of the war and in the negotiations alike; the failure in both, the blunders everywhere, the sacrifice of an entire army, and all that there is heart-rending in the situation, and disgusting in their conduct, cannot even plead "error" in extenuation; but is simply and wholly due to "their fearing Austria." That Austria, Sir, which means the Hapsburgs, whom I, a plain, unpretending citizen, weighed in the hollow of my hand just seven years ago; the very existence of whom depended on a breath of mine; whom I saved with ill-fated generosity, fool as I was, to trust a king's oath; whom the people of Hungary has humbled to the dust, unarmed, unprepared, forsaken, and hermetically secluded as we were; those Hapsburgs whom the Czar propped up for a while, but to whom no aid, no combination can impart vitality, and whom the very hand of the Eternal has doomed to certain destruction. It is this Austria, Sir, which strikes terror on the adventurer who carved his way through all the bloody horrors of December, and through unscrupulous perjury to a throne; this Austria, Sir, to which the Cabinet of St. James bows with fear; this Austria, whose finger pulls the leading string on which England and France are hooked in the camp and in the councils alike.

If I were a vain man, these revelations in the *Moniteur* could afford me a proud satisfaction, by seeing all my warnings, forestallments, and imputations thus unequivocally justified. However, I must confess what we now are led to see is worse than even I have anticipated. When I reproached France and England for being Austrianized—when I demonstrated how people here are made to bleed, to pay, and to die for the despotic interest of execrated Austria, the words came once to my pen, "England and France fear Austria!" but scarcely were the words on paper, they I blotted them out. I thought, it is too much.—Kings and Emperors may daub one another, parvenus may ambitiously seek admission to high-born company, aristocrats may lean toward despotism, and all of them abhor freedom and national aspirations, but fear—fear Austria! after 1848 France and England united fear Austria! No, that's too much; that cannot be, I thought—and now it turns out to be a fact, unreservedly acknowledged, unblushingly avowed.

Oh! what a degradation that is, Sir!

That the star-trusting parvenue should not have dreaded to treat the French national dignity to the feast of such a humiliating policy, that may yet pass—a tame submission to the Decembrisades may very likely generate strange dreams of miscetimation in a mind like BONAPARTE's—but that he should select just that moment for a visit to England, when these revelations are published—that he should come over to England with these disclosures of humiliation brought upon England in his hands—and should, notwithstanding, be received with ovations like a triumphator, or like a great man, a look on whom brings joy and satisfaction on the looker—that certainly is a strange sight, even in these our corrupt times.

However, it is remarkable with what inexorable firmness the logic of history wields the balance of retribution. Fear is the worst possible counsellor in a war. It evades defeat but by suicide—like that Roman of whom ENNIUS left us the record.

"*Hostem dum fugeret, ut Pœnius ipse perimit,*
Hic rage non furor est ne moriare mori."

France and England, acknowledging that they stand in fear of Austria, are of course not feared by Austria in their turn,—still less by the Czar. The consequence is, that though the Western powers waived from consideration to Austria any "legitimate exactions," still the Czar scorns their "moderation," and rejects their terms. And Austria in her turn, though she has been pledged, as they thought, to the terms, which the consideration to her has made so void and so low, still, on their rejection by the Czar, she turns the cold shoulder on her dear allies, and refuses to help them out of the mire. Of course—why do they fear her! They are rightly served. Nothing but what was due. I now tell you that you shall see the Western powers just so drifted in degradation, down and down, as they have been drifted in war. They will thank Austria if she only graciously consents not to take up arms openly against them for the Czar. They will swallow her neutrality, and kiss her hands to boot. But as somebody has to pay the bill, so they turn on their friend Turkey. They keep their intrusive dominion over Constantinople—will not leave it—hold a fortified camp near it, and hold the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. In a word, to avenge themselves on Russia and Austria, they keep their hold on Turkey, and by tearing to pieces the sovereignty of the Sultan, by lacerating the treaty of 1841, transform their friendship into a dominion, and act like masters where they have been admitted as friends. The *Moniteur* does clearly intimate as much. Poor Turkey!—fatal friends.

KOSSUTH.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Relation of the U. S. Secretary of Legation to Mr. Soule—Card from Mr. Perry.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 11, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A letter from the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, dated March 17th, and published in that journal of the 19th, contains statements wholly inexact and at the same time injurious to me.

If Mr. CUSHING or Mr. CALDERON DE LA BARCA have at any time interested themselves in my favor as alleged, it is an honor which I esteem, but I have never received a word from either of these gentlemen, nor have I ever addressed either of them on the subject referred to in that letter. If such interest was manifested it was entirely unsolicited by me, and consequently still more entitled to my acknowledgement.

I have never played the spy to anybody nor for anybody. I have never failed in my duty towards Mr. SOULE as Secretary of this Legation, nor have I ever addressed Mr. MARCY, or any other member of the Government directly or indirectly concerning the affairs of this Legation, while Mr. SOULE was at its head and responsible for what might here occur. But when I, myself, became the sole representative of the United States at the Court of Spain, I in my turn became directly responsible to the President and the country for whatever might be done or left undone here. Whatever may have been my course during that period it is not open to the charge of insubordination towards Mr. SOULE, seeing that I was not the *Chargé d' Affaires* of Mr. SOULE but of the United States of America, which is quite a different thing.

While Mr. SOULE was in the position of a Minister Plenipotentiary appointed to Spain, but not in the exercise of his functions, nor recognized by the Spanish Government, whatever instructions he might choose to give me, not proceeding directly from the President or the Secretary of State, could be viewed as nothing more than counsel and advice—counsel, which I always took pains to follow, in form at least, out of respect to him who had been and might again be my superior officer—counsel which I followed in form, and in spirit also, whenever in my judgment it was not clearly opposed to the express instructions of the Government at Washington, or the sacred interests of the United States then trusted to my charge.

I performed my duty towards America as I was able in the difficult circumstances in which I was placed. Events will prove whether I performed it well or ill. If my judgment was different from that of Mr. SOULE as to the policy which ought to be pursued here, I am responsible for its justness or its error not to him but to the Government and to the country. I certainly did not conceal my opinions upon affairs, either from Mr. SOULE or the Secretary of State, nor did I hesitate to speak them to the Spanish Government whenever I thought *that course necessary for the interests of the United States*, guarding always the letter of the directions of Mr. SOULE, as far as possible, from respect to the dignity he enjoyed, and holding up that dignity in the presence of the Government and people of Spain, than highly incensed against him, on all occasions and in every manner.

I was not aware that I enjoyed the patronage of anybody. With Mr. MARCY I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance. I have never addressed him except as Secretary of State, and the first line I ever received from him was in the last days of November, 1854, simply acknowledging the receipt of documents.

It is utterly false that whilst I was writing one thing to the Secretary of State I was writing another and a different thing to Mr. SOULE, assuming the Administration, and speaking of Mr. SOULE as treacherous and cowardly.

Such things should not be written, without the presentation of the proof.

I call for this proof, from every one who may suppose that he has evidence to the truth of the statement, without exception of any; and if it should not appear, I leave the author of that statement under the weight of his own work in the opinion of all honorable men.

Sir, your obedient servant,

HORATIO J. PERRY.

The New Opera Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—In devoting from a tolerably and established rule of not referring to rehearsals for the reason that they sometimes convey a false impression, we shall necessarily have to apologize to our readers as to the earliness of our notice. The rehearsal last night of the "Barbiere," was to a great extent public. NIBLO'S Theatre was crowded by an enthusiastic audience and the only part of the opera which was "rehearsed" in the proper acceptation of the word, was a few bars of a chorus in the second act. This, however, is of little consequence. We have no intention of particularizing the performance, or in any way referring to the individual excellence of the artistes. It is probable that on the first night of performance they will all excel in their initial effort. The casts of the "Barbiere" includes the names of Mad. LA GRANGE, Signors MORELLI, MARINI and LORENZI. Of the debutants we cannot speak with the confidence we should like to employ, for the reasons above assigned. But this we must say: we are prepared for anything on Monday night, and shall only be disappointed if there is not a *furore*. With grateful recollections of ALBONI, SONTAG and GAZZI, we look to this company and its prima donna especially for the renewal of artistic perfection and physical excellence not surpassed by either of the great trio. Less than this we should say, but more we cannot.

☞ All the principal hotel-keepers in Albany have voluntarily agreed that they will close their bar-rooms hereafter on the Sabbath.

Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church.

In compliance with a resolution recently passed at a Synod of this Board, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Reformed Dutch Missions in the West was held last night in the large and elegant Church in Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. The audience was influential but small. Rev. Dr. DE WITT opened the meeting with prayer, and made a brief statement of the objects for which they had been called together.

Rev. Mr. GARRETSON, Secretary, gave a general record of the proceedings of the Society of Domestic Missions, referring in commendatory terms to the action of the Synod under which the Society had been established.

Rev. J. M. FERRIS, formerly of Tarrytown, and now (under the auspices of the Domestic Missionary Society of the religious body to which he is attached) laboring for the advancement of the Reformed Dutch Church in Chicago, next addressed the congregation on the subject of his labors.

Rev. Mr. SIZE detailed the result of his labors and experiences in Buffalo. They had a chapel in the most suitable location in the city. At the morning meetings he had from 60 to 70 hearers, and at the evening audiences from 100 to 125. Eighty-nine families had signified their intention of joining the body, and on the whole the prospects were encouraging.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE followed.

Rev. Dr. GORDON read a resolution pledging the members of this Communion to aid, by their donations and personal efforts, to assist in spreading the missions in the West.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously; after which, the Chairman having given benediction, *the meeting adjourned sine die.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 3.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM MAZZINI ON THE EASTERN WAR.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD—A Letter from Dick Tinto.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN—Interesting and Important Movements—A Correspondence.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—VICTOR Hugo's Welcome to LOUIS BONAPARTE.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Later and Important from Havana.

Indian Affairs in New-Mexico and Texas.

EDITORIALS—The Mayor and the Maine law. Another Woe. Aminadab Sleek. Personalities. A Shadow on the Wall. The KINNEY Colonizing Project. The KINNEY Expedition. The State of Panama. Steamboat Candidates. The Speakership. Spanish Affairs. The News by the *Star of the West*. The Maine Law. The Church Tenure Controversy. The Nicaragua Election. The Assistant Secretary of State. Augustus CÆSAR DOBOS. The Pacific Railroad. Canal Reports. The Sound Dues. Kansas and the President. The Guano Islands.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS. Five copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c. which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich velvet carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels 4s. per yard.
Three-ply, 3s. to 3s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 3s.
And all other goods equally low.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS ARE LARGELY used in many heavy manufacturing establishments, in sections where Fever and Ague prevails, with the most unvarying success. Mills which had been obliged to stop work in some of their departments, are enabled by the Pills to operate again. Many proprietors find it to their advantage to furnish the Pills gratuitously to their hands. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway, N. Y.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have just received and will exhibit on Saturday, a large invoice of Paris Applique Mantillas. They have now in Stock one of the largest assortments of choice styles of Mantillas to be found. Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the various styles, the prices of which are the lowest to be found in the City.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

TO LET,
OFFICES IN THE
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.
Inquire at the Bank.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS—WEST-END EMPORIUM.—*The light and graceful Hats and Caps of our manufacture continue to receive the encomiums of all who can appreciate a good hat. Call and see.*
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 132 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the finest always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

LOST! LOST!! LOST!!!
Who makes the best hat? WHITE.
Who makes the cheapest? WHITE.
Who makes the lightest? WHITE.
Who has succeeded in business? WHITE.
Why has he done so? Because he has minded his own business.
Why have we lost him from Fulton-st.?
Because the store is not large enough for him; so he has removed to his present new and splendid store, No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

MISTAKES—YOU MAKE A STRANGE MISTAKE, reader, if, when you want a handsome and fashionable Hat, you do not call upon our friend KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st. or 214 Broadway. His fabrics have a certain style and elegance about them that you will look for in vain anywhere else. Try him once.

SPRING, 1856—MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—We can say with confidence that we have the largest stock of the most desirable styles of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., ever offered by any house in this market, to make to order, and if not made in the best style, we would request that they be not accepted. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway.

SPRING, 1856—BOYS' CLOTHING.—WE WOULD ask the special attention of heads of families and colleges to our large stock of the above. Great care has been given to the selection and manufacture. Prices uniform and low.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway.

SPRING, 1856—FURNISHING GOODS.—A LARGE and select stock of shirts, cravats, gloves, robes de chambre, smoking jackets, &c., &c., selected specially from the best European sources, or of our own manufacture.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway.

SPRING, 1856. PANTS.—OUR ASSORTMENT OF these, from the best selections of Foreign and American cassimeres, &c., have already obtained general approval, ranging from $5 to $10 each.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 256, 260 and 262 Broadway.

SPRING, 1856. OVERCOATS FOR THE SEASON—Of light, plain and mixed cashmeres, cloths and tweeds, of the most approved styles of surtout or sack, selected, ranging from $6 to $15.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway.

SPRING, 1856. BUSINESS FROCKS AND OVERCOATS—Very elegant assortments in every description of cloth, cassimere and tweed fabrics, ranging from $8 to $20 each. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway.

SPRING, 1856. VESTS.—WE OFFER SOME THREE or four hundred dozens of designs of the most approved styles of vestings, ranging from $1 to $3.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 256 and 260 Broadway.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 64 AND 66 Fulton-st., is one of the many establishments in New-York worth visiting, especially by all those in want of clothing.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $3, worth $5 50.
Muslin Curtains for $3, worth $5.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $5, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $5, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $9.
Lace Curtains for $12, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $25, worth $35.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Cornice Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 343 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 307 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Tapestry Carpetings, which they offer at a great reduction from last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
Rich Threeply, 3s. to 3s. per yard.
Best Ingrain, 3s. to 3s. per yard.

GREAT MUSIC AND PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ELY & MUNGER having taken the large and elegant stores Warerooms, No. 419 Broadway, (Masonic Hall,) are now offering the most extensive and desirable assortment of Pianos and Melodeons to be found in the City, including the celebrated Triple Strung and Double Octave Pianos, made by ourselves, the superiority of which is fully attested by our premium Pianos, and Messrs. CARRATT & NERGER'S Melodeons. All of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. ELY & MUNGER, No. 419 Broadway.
N. B.—Pianos and Melodeons to let.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—THERE ARE few things to which admit so general pleasure than prompt us to write a notice of the celebrated HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, because we are fully convinced we are conferring a benefit on our readers in calling their attention to a medicine by which many persons may have been delivered from a premature grave, and been rescued from death by disease, from which, for the cure of which it is peculiar. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

VERMIN!—VERMIN!!—VERMIN!!!—They pollute your food—they devour your substance—they infest your clothing, and they undermine your buildings. They disturb you at night, and prevent your rest. Why do you suffer this, when a 25 cent box of PARSONS & CO'S EXTERMINATOR will have permanent relief? It destroys on the Rats and Ants like a charm. They cannot stay and breathe, detect it is past, and they will never return to your place where it has been used. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLUCKHEIER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES WITH PATENT WITH POWDER-PROOF LOCKS HAVE NEVER BEEN BEATEN.—Thirteen years tried in the case of fire. Many works of books or papers preserved in one of these Safes have been tested in accidental fires 10 times. These Safes are secured by the celebrated La Salle Locks, and are sold by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

MOURNING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS.—IN Addition to our large stock of Mourning Goods, THIS MORNING we shall open Black Cashmere Shawls, 100 pieces Mourning de Laines, Rich Brocade Barages, 1 case French Printed Lawns at 6c per yard; 1 case Jet de Beges, 1s. 3d.; ladies' best kid Gloves, 5s., and all other goods at low prices.
R. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open THIS MORNING an immense stock of Embroidery, Swiss, Cambric and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Worked Bands, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which we will sell at one-half their cost to manufacture. Also, 300 pairs of Rich Lace Curtains from $6 to $20 per pair. The above are the cheapest goods ever offered in the City.
R. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

GENIN'S SPRING HAT IS JUST NOW HAVING "A run" unparalleled in the history of the New-York hat trade. As fast as the cases and shelves are filled, they are swept off by hundreds of customers, at the rate of one every minute, which it is constantly repeated, and which cannot be seen before witnessed in any place of business in the City. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.—Just received the following lot of Shawls, which we will offer at a discount of 25 per cent. from the cost of importation: Cashmere Long Shawls, all colors, Cashmere square do., Printed Velvet do., Wool Long and Square do. for traveling, 1,000 embroidered and plain Canton Crape do., of every description.
R. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, SENATOR BROOKS, Lieutenant Governor Raymond and Solon Robinson—whatever may be their difficulty hereafter in agreeing on other subjects, all agreed on one subject, viz.: that RAYMOND & LEE are make the most distinguished hats of the season. Call and see if you can agree with them, at the store No. 97 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADDITION to his Real Estate business, has another department added in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
No. 7 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE FURNITURE ADVERTISED BY ME for sale at the Brevoort House, to take place M. M. 3d inst. (this instant), has been withdrawn by Messrs. Leeds & Co., they having sold the house to Mr. Clark, of the Howard House. The sale will therefore not take place.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

PAPER HANGINGS—THOMAS JONES, IMPORTER and Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, No. 301 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk-st., is constantly receiving the newest and choicest patterns of paper hangings, including Decorations for Parlors, Chambers, Halls, &c.

NOTICE.—HOUSEKEEPERS ARE REQUESTED TO call and see the splendid Gold Shades at 31 Bleecker-st., which are to be found at W. J. S. T. B. FLOWA No. 3 Park place, near Broadway. Also, a splendid assortment of all kinds of curtain fixtures 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

GREAT SALE IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The one price system triumphant. Shirts, collars, ties, scarfs, cravats, silk, merino and cotton hosiery, gloves and drawers. Shirts of all sizes and best quality.
THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
No. 258 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers.

CRISTADORO HAS HAD NO ALLY BUT FACTS in securing for his EXCELSIOR DYE its place as the leading standard article of its kind. Country druggists and perfumers find its sale exceeds that of all other hair dyes, and in this City it seems destined to be used by a million dollars annual. Manufactured, sold and applied No. 6 Astor House.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, sprains, old chronic and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, &c., are speedily cured by this, the most fashionably cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, 104 Bond Grand-st. 25 cents per bottle.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE—GORGEOUS MEDALLION Carpets with borders.
English Velvet Carpets, 10s., 11s., 12s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 5s., 6s., 7s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 3s., 3s., 3s. per yard.
Ingrains, 2s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. At MIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, Down Bolsters, Pillows and Cushions, at 169 Chatham-st., near Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

BEECH & CO., NO. 199 BROADWAY, HAVE JUST received a large assortment of Paris-made Brown Felt Hats, extra fine and light. The assortment of Ladies' Hats and Caps for gentlemen's driving and summer wear is complete and comprises

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fever and Ague.—Read the testimony of Hon. B. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.

CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently recommended by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use, through a single course. They were recommended by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, B. B. COLEMAN.

Also, read what Physicians say:

"We have used DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS in hundreds of cases of fever and ague, and have never known a person have a second chill after commencing with them. We consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within the reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever.

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D., Allentown, N. J.
A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J."

Note from Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above-named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. DESHLER, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854."

For sale by all Druggists. Also by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.
Patent Infringements.
HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

☞ By the Act of July 4, 1836, Sec. 13, "It shall be in the power of the Court to render judgment above the actual damages, to three times the amount thereof." The using as we I as making is an infringement.

At the December term of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1854, "Bellin vs. Taggert," Court ruled that in a renewed, a Patentee has the right to restrict or enlarge his claim, so as to give it validity and to effectuate his invention.

In accordance with the above decision of the Supreme Court, and by the advice of my counsel, Charles M. Keller, Esq., I surrendered my Patent of Nov. 12, 1845, and the Patent-Office, on the 24 April, 1855, gave me a reissue, of which the following is the claim:

"What I claim as my invention in covers for openings in vaults in floors, decks, &c., is making them of a Metallic Grating or perforated Metallic Plates, with the apertures so small, that persons or bodies passing over or falling on them may be entirely sustained by the metal," &c.

THADDEUS HYATT, No. 128 West Broadway.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—And you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic-doulourux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business; are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 20 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RIN ; New-York; WM. B. SIEBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Best French Patent Leather Boots, fine-stitched, made to order from $5 to $7, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. French Calf Boots with steel shanks, $3 75. Every style of Shoes and Gaiters equally low. A saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot and shoe bills, at

A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Legal Notice to Safe Manufacturers.—The undersigned give notice that a Patent was issued March 27, 1855, for the ALUM FILLING for Safes used by Messrs. HOLMES & BUTLER, Nos. 20 and 22 Maiden-lane, and that all future infringements thereof will be rigidly prosecuted.

The patent becomes necessary, as some of the principal safe makers in New-York, (and one in particular,) are suspected to have used it, or an imitation of it, since the Crystal Palace test in 1853. W. G. HAMMOND, Jr.,
Attorney for Holmes & Butler, No. 15 Wall-st.

☞ Petersville Homestead Association.—The lands of this Association are all subscribed for, and members are hereby informed that, by resolution adopted at the last meeting, the time has been fixed for the distribution of the property. Members who are in arrears at the time fixed for the distribution, will not be considered as entitled to take a part in the same, and against all such delinquent members the fines will be enforced. F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ New-York City Literary Union.—The third quarterly session of this Congress of Literary Societies will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing on the evening of TUESDAY, the 8th, at 8 o'clock, and continuing for the three successive evenings. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to be present.

DOUGLASS LEFFINGWELL, President.
C. W. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Secretary.

☞ Hon. Henry Wilson, the recently elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, will deliver a Lecture, supplemental to the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Second Annual Course, in the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, in Broadway, above Bleecker-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Anti-Slavery in 1856 and Anti-Slavery in 1776 Contrasted.* The Hutchinson Family will sing several pieces appropriate to the occasion. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ Hon. Charles Sumner will deliver a Lecture, supplemental to the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Annual Course, in the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, in Broadway, above Bleecker-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Necessity, Practicability and Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, with Glimpses at the Practical Duties of the Free States.* Mr. SUMNER will be presented by Hon. WM. JAY. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

☞ The American Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Twenty-second Anniversary in the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, in Broadway, above Bleecker-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 9, at 10 o'clock. Speakers—THEODORE PARKER, WILLIAM LLYOD GARRISON, J. MERCER LANGSTON, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Hutchinson Family will sing several of their Anti-Slavery songs. Admission free.

☞ Spitzbergen Fir, Hemlock and other Trees.—WM. B. PRIDEAUX & CO., Flushing, L. I., have several thousand NORWAY SPRUCE, DEODAR CEDAR and other Evergreens and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, of extra large size, for immediate embellishment. Also extra large Fruit Trees in a bearing state; splendid Dahlias, and all other flowering plants.

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☞ The Hutchinson Family will sing some of their pieces of Freedom in connection with the lecture of HENRY WILSON, in the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. Also, at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the same place, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ST. LOUIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

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PERSONAL.

A CARD.—This is to certify that the differences between Mr. WILLIAM HAENGER and myself have been arranged, and the customers of the Bakery will please settle all outstanding accounts with him. I know of no further claim thereon. Signed, GEO. WIDMAYER.

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5,000 YARDS PLAIDS, at 4 shillings.
5,000 YARDS OMBRE STRIPES, at 5 shillings.

SATIN PLAIDS AND STRIPES, very cheap, at 4 shillings.
25-INCH RICH GLACE SILKS, very cheap, at 6 shillings.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And now Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

TO THE LADIES.—MADDEN & STEWART have opened their new store, No. 643 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st., with an entire new stock of lace, embroideries, &c., consisting of ladies' and children's embroidered jackets, jonas, shirts, robes, waists, &c. &c. Also, 200 dozen of gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at 25 cts. each; 300 dozen ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 25 and 38 cts. each; 300 elegant lace capes, at $2, worth $7.

NEW GOODS PER STEAMER "AFRICA."—J. BELCHER & CO. have received a further supply of entirely new goods of the latest Parisian styles, and which they are now offering at extremely low prices. Rich Embossed silk robes and Plaid Silk a. Scotch Tissues and Gazaille robes, Barages, Organdies, Jaconets, Calicoes, &c. Also, Nos. 255 and 257 and Nos. 708 and 710 Broadway.

EDWARD GROOT'S GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York. Respectability with economy combined to the wants of every one, especially in these times,) and no place can be found where Clothing may be purchased that will give a person so respectable an appearance, with rigid economy, as in the above establishment. Call and see.

AUCTION GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A Several large lots of Black Silk; also, 200 pieces China Matting, 4-4 wide; also, 100 pieces Linen Damask; also, 100 pieces Delaine, at 8c., well worth 25. 1 lot French Gingham, at 12 cents, a great bargain. All of the above goods have been just purchased at auction, and will be sold very low.

ANDREW G. COLEY, No. 87 2d-st.

COTTON YARN, COLORED DO.—Carpet Warp, Colored do., Black and White Weddings, Candlewick, Twine, Cotton Bastings, &c. Country merchants and those wishing to purchase any of the above goods are respectfully invited to call on THOS GWYNNE, No. 31 Cedar-st. Also,

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four splendid dwellings [illegible] Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the village of [illegible] the lot is 70 by 25 feet, the houses [illegible] with wing 13 by 15 feet, and two stories. It is [illegible] from the Bronx River, and having a view of the Sound. The location is pleasant, being about two miles from the Bronx River, and having a river [illegible] water on the yard. It is one mile from the railroad depot at Upper Morrisania, and for a gentleman doing business in the City, would make a very desirable residence. Apply to A. ST. JOHN, at the Office of the New-York Daily Times, East 23d-st., or to CHARLES JENNINGS, West Farms.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—That well known dwelling with carriage house, in the village of Flushing, opposite Friends' Meeting-house, on Broadway, recently occupied by Thomas Leggett, Jr. The house is 34 feet by 40 feet, with wings 40 feet by 18 feet, containing 17 rooms, including laundry and milk room, and has been put in thorough repair, and has all the modern improvements, including a well excellent water at the door, an abundant supply of rain water in the house, an excellent garden well stocked with fruit, and within five minutes' walk of railroad and Sound. The entire block of 200 lots, 25 by 125 feet, may be had. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—Within half-an-hour's walk of the Railroad Station—a well built two-story house, containing 10 rooms, with plentiful supply of pipe and rain water; bath room, &c. The garden is fully stocked with grape vines, peach, apple, pear, cherry, plum trees, &c. Terms—20 per cent cash, on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE C. WILLIAMS, No. 8 Park-row.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET AT YONKERS.—One house and lot, price $2,000, and also two houses to let—rent $325; also two houses, (first class,) one to let—rent $300; also two second rate houses to let—rent [illegible] dollars, close by the depot, to be sold very cheap; very little money required. Inquire of PETER H. FOSTER, Real Estate Office, No. 269 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—That handsome brown-stone house on the north side of 23d-st., West of 6th-av. Cost; being the 5th house from 6th-av.; also, that handsome three-story brownstone brick house, No. 257 West 30th-st., with all the improvements complete. Apply on premises, A. DAVIS, corner, No. 255 6th-av., near 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Only one of those beautiful modern-built houses, situated in 26th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., with all the improvements; and window. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 215, on the premises, or E. R. & W. SPARKS, No. 60 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The house is in Washington, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—The house is in the best repair, and contains [illegible] Title is good order. There is also a stable and other outbuildings. Terms easy. Apply to MOREAU & PARKER, in Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—A double house, with plenty of land, about 300 feet from, with plenty of water; [illegible] Opposite Bergen Point. Further particulars, address C. H. MARTIN, Box No. 1,320, Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very superior stone front house No. 14 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Lot full size; house 25 by 64; has all the modern improvements, and every convenience that can be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or of Dr. MOORE, 128 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New-Haven, with 10 to 40 acres, well produce. The house has two stories, with brick. Rent 40 by 45, with addition in rear 20 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, one filled, large garden, &c. The scenery is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence, can apply to R. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, Mass.—A country residence and farm containing of 160 acres, well watered, large house, well built, is situated on the main road to Lenox, about one mile south of the town of Fishkill, in a neighborhood unsurpassed for beauty and variety of scenery. The above property will be offered at public auction, on the 1st day of May, if not previously disposed of. For terms and further particulars, apply to J. E. MOREWOOD, No. 14 Reaver-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—No place offers greater inducements for a country residence than Dobbs Ferry. It is but two hours from the City, on the Sound, choice society, and everything desirable. The choice of several of the finest and most valuable residences in the village may now be purchased, with grounds and gardens, at very low prices, on terms to suit purchasers. Maps and drawings may be seen at the office of MILES & BEITS, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Greenwich, Conn., by Samuel Ward, jun., and to be let, with barn, &c. The premises are pleasantly situated, and in good order. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Cedar Cliff, Cornwall, Orange County, large house and outbuildings, with fruit and ornamental trees and 12 acres, price $4,000. Apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, No. [illegible]

COTTAGES AT GULTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One large new cottage, [illegible] the view of the Bay. It is well finished and has every convenience, and is in good order, with about [illegible] land. Also, a small cottage in good order, with about half an acre of land. For particulars apply to LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On Staten Island, distant about six miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, containing 40 acres of land, about 4 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the whole in fine order, with [illegible] Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

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FOR SALE.

$1,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale cheap, [illegible] Also, a very choice [illegible] Apply to PEGARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 8 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway.

FARM TO EXCHANGE.—The advertiser offers to exchange improved property in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City or Hoboken, in exchange for a farm of 100 acres, now in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., 125 under cultivation, the remainder wood land, worth when cut, above all expense, probably not less than $3,000, and only for a short ride of miles from the farm. Said farm is of easy access to two of the best market towns on the Passaic, is well watered, well supplied with orchard and whole near the premises. Price $10,000, and the stock, of which there is considerable, can be had at about half the value. There is no business more safe and profitable at the present time than farming, and none at any time more respectable and independent. Inquire at Nos. 116 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall, from 11 until 3 o'clock.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The prices will vary from $5 to $20, according to quality, location, &c. Payments made easy to purchasers in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 6 per cent annual interest. The first two years instalment is payable in advance. The Company's Construction Lands received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 64 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 124 acres, best of land, four miles from railroad depot at Goshen; house nearly new, built in the best style and in thorough order; outbuildings large, commodious and in first-rate repair. Particulars on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., No. 128 Fronts-st., or to the subscriber, on the premises. One-half the amount may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. W. H. BEERS, Goshen, Orange County.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—One block of 20 lots on Morgan-st., near the ferry, and well situated for a manufactory; will be sold in one parcel, or divided in two parcels—on favorable terms. A number of lots on Morgan and Steuben-sts and Railroad-av. for dwelling, for sale at $600 to $1,200 per lot—terms easy. Gas and water pipes laid, taxes light, and property rapidly improving. Inquire of CHARLES J. SMITH, No. 60 Maiden-lane.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a ten years' lease of six lots, with or without the saloon, on the southeast corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots in an improving neighborhood in the 15th Ward of Brooklyn, will be sold cheap, and on very accommodating terms. Apply to PEGARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 8 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—Fifty choice Lots in Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska Territory, situate on the Missouri River, opposite Council Bluffs. Apply immediately to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A Few eligibly situated in Christ Church, 18th-st., near 8th-av., will be disposed of on a low rate. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 94 Lexington-av.

STEAM-BOILERS, ENGINES, &c., FOR SALE.—New and second hand. Twelve lots of boilers and engines for sale low to close a concern. For particulars see advertisement in Journal of Commerce.
CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.
Also, in second hands, but entirely new, one each 2 and 3 horse power engines, with vertical boilers.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FORTY HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE WANTED.—New or second-hand. Apply to DEMAREST & GRAY, 32 Moore-st., with a description in writing.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—Cheap, in the new building, No. 39 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors; hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 66 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—In the City of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, very pleasantly situated and in a good neighborhood, containing 8 rooms and conveniences, with a garden about 80 feet by 220, well supplied with fruit; a very desirable location for a small genteel family, and within a convenient distance of the Railroads. Rent moderate. Apply to J. B. MEEKER, in Broad-st., near Jersey-st., Elizabeth City.

HOUSE TO LET.—On the east bank of the Hudson, about one and half miles from Tarrytown and Irvington, a dwelling house and out buildings, with meadow, pasture lands and orchards, pleasantly situated, will be let to a respectable family. Inquire of D. M. STEBBINS, near the premises; or R. & D. M. STEBBINS & CO., No. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and high basement brick house, No. 90 West 27th-st.; it has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water in the origin, gas, &c., in perfect order, having been newly painted and parlors elegantly papered. Rent $700. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES TO LET AT LOW RENTS.—The five new 4-story brick houses and stores on the east side of the 8th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts. Also, the store and third floor No. 742 8th-av.; the cottage on 50th-st., next to corner of 8th-av. Apply to J. H. HOWLAND, No. 731 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A commodious house, with out-houses and garden attached. A good variety of fruit on the premises. It is situated within three minutes' walk of the landing. Inquire of JOHN BARKER, at Factoryville, S. I., or Mr. YOUNG, No. 45 John-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—A 3-story basic front brick house, No. 24 Pavonia-place, Jersey City, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the ferry; supplied with Pavonia water, gas, &c. Apply to A. G. BOYT, No. 209 South 6th-st., between Jersey-av. and Coles-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The pleasantly situated house, with garden, &c., (near the railroad,) corner of 67th-st and 1st-av., with immediate possession. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER N. H. JACKSON.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick house No. 2 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, about three-quarters of a mile from the City Hall, and near the Fulton-av. Railroad. Rent $450. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE TO LET.—Two new four-story brick houses with all the modern improvements, in 25th-st., near 4th-av. Inquire of J. KEYSER, corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av.

COTTAGES TO LET.—On 23d-st., near 4th-av., two Cottage cottages, Nos. 57 and 59; rent $320 Also, one large size, rent $325. They will be let to one small family each. The yards are large and well shaded. Apply to M. F. PIKE, No. 2 East 23d-st., near 5th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON NEW-YORK ISLAND TO LET OR LEASE.—A country house and garden, corner 8th-av. and 123d-st., comprising twelve lots of ground, tastefully laid out and under fine cultivation; well stocked with choice fruit, grapes and flowers. The house has just been thoroughly repaired, and all the modern improvements introduced, such as range, Croton water, hot and cold bath, &c., &c. Apply to BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN, No. 27 William-st.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE AND TO LET.—A large double house, with stable and outbuildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, 1½ miles from the ferry. Fine view of the Bay. Terms easy. Also, to let, a small cottage adjoining the house, with barn and garden. For particulars, apply to JACOB P. RAPELYE, near the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 55 Front-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES are to let, on reasonable terms:
No. 221 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, store and basement, 25x75 feet. Rent $1,000.
No. 223 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, store and basement, 25x75 feet. Rent $1,200.
The above are situated in the IRON BUILDINGS recently erected by HARPER & BROTHERS, and are well lighted and ventilated. Possession immediate.
Nos. 79 and 81 Chambers, 3d, 4th and 5th stories. Rooms 37x84 feet. Well lighted on all sides.
No. 83 Reade-st., IRON BUILDING, 24 story, 25x100 feet. With STEAM POWER. Possession immediate. Rent $3,500. Apply to
HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

CHEAP RENT IN BROOKLYN.—A new first class house, three rooms deep, with range, hot air, and every convenience, will be let to a good tenant for $400. Apply to Mr. BRITTAN, Clermont-av., third house south from Lafayette.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR.—To let or lease. A very desirable both as to size and locality for a WATCH IMPORTER, or dealer in FANCY GOODS or JEWELRY. Also a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises or A. MORTON & CO.

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The substantial three-story brick building, No. 12 and 14 Pitt-st., near Grand-st.; 50x100, well adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes. There is an engine on the premises almost new, and in perfect order, with power sufficient to apply the whole building, for sale at a fair price. For further information inquire on the premises.

BUILDINGS TO LET OR FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A fine story brick dwelling, nearly new and well finished, near the park on Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. Also a three-story brick shop, built for a carpenter shop, 25 by 28. Rent for both $500; price $5,000. Apply at the Warren Pump Store, No. 112 Maiden-lane.

NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE AT FORT LEE TO LET.—With a fair view of the Hudson River, and near the steamboat landing. Parlor, dining-room, kitchen, eight bedrooms, four marble mantels and black grates, cistern and well, with 1½ acres of land. Will be furnished if required. Apply to L. LIVINGSTON, No. 68 Nassau-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.—On first floor, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, formerly occupied by Baker & Weeks, Real Estate Auctioneers. Has good light, and spacious fire-proof safe. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT OR LEASE FOR ONE OR TEN YEARS.—The workshops of manufactory, the first and second floors, each 50x150, with fire-rate light, of the frame building on 26th-st., 75 feet east of 8th-av. Apply to B. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—To be delivered vacant from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET.—Within ten minutes' walk of a respectable church. The grounds are well arranged, and well stocked with fruit. Inquire of H. S. HOWES, residing on the premises, or of Mr. CHESTER FLOWER, No. 11 Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—Consisting of three parlors, large bedroom and Saxony, with gas fixtures, cellar beneath and half of cellar of a genteel house in Union-place, Court and Smith-sts., Brooklyn. Very low to suit; the neighborhood is very desirable. Rent $312. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET.—[illegible] Apply to GRAY & FORD, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET.—To small families, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] Apply to PEGARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 8 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

ROOMS, CELLAR AND OFFICES TO LET.—The lower floor, cellar and offices on upper floors of No. 56 South-st. Apply to FOSTER, ELLIOT & CO., No. 56 South-st.

ROOMS TO LET OR LEASE.—Fine, well-lighted rooms in the building No. 3 Park-row, on the second and third floors, suitable for stores or offices. Also, a front basement. Apply to J. M. THORURN & CO., No. 13 John-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of No. 15 Thomas-st.; they are suitable for stores or dwelling apartments, and will be altered to suit the occupants. The rest for each store and basement will be $250. They are well adapted to the use of tailors, drapers, shoemakers, &c. D. SHEPHERD, No. 1 Wall-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. 132 Monroe-st., containing front basement, two parlors, with 5 little bedrooms.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—On East 16th-st., near Irving-place; furniture complete and very handsome, and all the modern improvements in the house. Inquire of R. A. WATKINSON, No. 1 Nassau-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the building recently erected by Amherst Schiling, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious store on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The five-story store, No. 59 William-st. the first floor and basement of No. 57 William-st. Their vicinity to Wall-st. makes them desirable locations. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement, and several floors of the brick building, Nos. 24 and 26 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORE, ROOMS AND BASEMENT TO LET CHEAP.—A small store and basement; also, rooms on the second, third and fourth floors, at No. 524 Broadway. Apply to VAN DOORN, Sign Artist, on the premises.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOM TO LET.—One large room, 50x87 feet, corner of Bleecker and Bank-sts., well lighted on three sides, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of DUDLEY & SEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—With large or small rooms to let in the corner building, well lighted all around, at a low rent. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 15 East 27th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 142 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to prosecute with the utmost promptness all Claims for Bounty Lands granted by the law of 1855, which gives ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all the officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, both Regulars and Volunteers, Sailors, Marines, Flotilla men, Marines, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served fourteen days in any of the Wars of the United States since the year 1790, and in the event of their death, to the Widows or minor children.

Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claim in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge.

N. B. COBB & Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, TEAMSTERS.—Was there served in any war of the United States since 1790, or their widows or minor children—you are entitled to 160 acres of land. On application to us you can get it promptly. Charges moderate. No charge until warrants obtained. Warrants located on choice lands by a member of the firm West. BARKER & OSTRANDER, Agents,
No. 197 Broadway.

BOUNTY LAND, &c.—Soldiers, Sailors and all others who served in any of the wars, (and their widows or minor children,) can obtain their warrants by applying at the old established office, 27 Chambers-st., next to Burton's. D. S. BROWNE, Attorney for United States Claims.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 13 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy Officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. S. N.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—Obtained on application to EPENETUS WHEELER, First Lieutenant 46th Regt. U. S. Infantry, (war of 1812,) No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED SILVER-WARE MANUFACTORY
of
CANN & DUNN,
has been removed from Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York to
Nos. 144 and 146 JAY-ST., BROOKLYN,
where, with every facility, they will be prepared to fulfill, as usual, all orders from the trade for
Vases, Urns, Salvers, Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Services, Trumpets, Plates, Goblets, Cups, &c.
from designs, original and selected, ancient and modern.
JOHN CANN. DAVID DUNN.

REMOVAL OF THE CHRISTIAN HOME.—The office of the Christian Home is removed from No. 514 6th-av. to 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington-ave., (last house east,) within one block and a half of Rev. Dr. Robinson's, stages and R. R. cars pass the door of the office. Ladies will please leave or send in their orders for female servants, which will be punctually attended to.

REMOVAL.—DR. E. J. MATTOCKS, Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, has removed from No. 172 34-av., to No. 1,060 Broadway, where he will be happy to serve any who wish to be cured of Consumption by the Inhalation of Medicated Vapor. Remember the No. 1,060 Broadway, one door below 22d-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has removed to No. 94 Beekman-st., about three minutes' walk from the Astor House. The trade generally is respectfully invited to call and examine. A. D. GALE, 94 Beekman-st., N. Y.

SCHMITT BROTHER.—Show case manufacturers, have removed to their new and spacious warerooms and factory, No. 5 North William-st., corner building of Frankfort-st., where they hope to receive a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

DR. I. JARVIS, Surgeon Dentist, has removed to No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., near 2d-av., 2½ blocks from Bowery. Will be at No. 493 Grand-st., daily, from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

REMOVAL.—P. W. GALLAUDET, Manufacturers' Agent for the sale of American Hardware, has removed from No. 75 to No. 86 John-st. The trade are respectfully invited to call.

REMOVAL.—VERNON BROTHERS have removed from No. 115 Fulton-st. to No. 23 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.

LOUIS DE RONGE.—Has removed from No. 58 Broadway to No. 6 Park-place up-stairs.

HUGH AUCHINCLOS & SONS have removed to No. 112 Broadway, corner of Thomas-st.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER & CO. have removed to No. 126 William-st.

FURNITURE.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
G. W. CARPENTER.—Has opened a new store, No. 97 Chatham-st., where he invites the public to call and see his stock of gold and other shades of all sizes, cornices, bands, loops, pins, &c., constantly on hand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock of mahogany, oak and rosewood tables, with slate, marble and wood beds, with our new invented cushions of superior elasticity. Two good second-hand tables for sale cheap. Can be seen at our factory, No. 90 Ann-st.
GRIFFITH & DECKER.

ROJAS & CO.—Manufacturers of fashionable and every kind of furniture, having enlarged their premises, are now prepared to offer a large and well selected assortment at moderate prices. Wholesale and retail warerooms, No. 467 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CHARLES E. FOGG—CHAMBER FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, WASHSTANDS, Enameled Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Pillows, Counterpanes, &c., &c., No. 448 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham-sts., New-York.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single standing and sitting desks, from 3 to 10 feet; office tables of every size; desk stools, office chairs. The largest and best stock in the City may be found at KNOX'S Office Furniture Store, No. 59 Beekman and No. 89 Ann-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old established store, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

COUNTERS, SASHES AND SHELVING FOR SALE.—Now in a first-class Broadway store. Also, iron stairways and railing. Apply to A. R. TOWNSEND, Depot, Building corner Elm and Franklin, before 10 A. M.

H. L. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant fashionable styles of our own manufacture. Dealers supplied as usual. E. P. WARWICK, Manufacturer, No. 424 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
Agents of the
NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 143 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its superior purity, as shown by Assayers, manufacturers, and the most eminent chemists in the world. Its superiority, as compared with the best of foreign makers, can with confidence be relied upon. Always obtaining our desired supply of this article, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. EWEN & CO., No. 42 Water-st.

MACHINERY OILS.—Of various qualities adapted to the different kinds of Machinery, from the ordinary to the finer class, at low prices, as enhanced with Sperm and other Machinery Oils, for sale by
ALFRED BARTLETT, No. 140 Water-st. corner Pine.

INSTRUCTION.

BEAKELEY SUMMER SEMINARY.—Call [illegible] Terms, $50 per term. Apply to Rev. [illegible] and in the immediate vicinity of Saratoga Springs and the celebrated Howe's Cave. This institution affords superior advantages in every department of science, the ornamental included, and the other branches of a thorough English education. Board equal to that of the best hotels, and more than a dozen teachers are employed in the school, with teaching, fuel, and room furnished with bedstead, two mattresses, bedding, table, chairs, and stools, washstand, washbowl and pitcher, tumblers, pail, clothes-screen, window curtains, fifteen dozens of table linen, per week, $2.

TUITION GREATLY REDUCED.

Tuition, including the Higher Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Commercial Book-keeping, Ancient and Modern Languages, per quarter, $6. Charges for tuition in Ornamental Branches correspondingly reduced. The next term commences the 30th of May, and continues twenty weeks. Two courses of ten weeks each.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

By the solicitation of patrons, a Juvenile Department has been added, to be under the special charge of the Principal and Preceptress. Parents entrusting here their children may be assured that they will receive every attention in respect to health and morals as well as education.

CONVEYANCE FREE.

Teachers will be in attendance the commencement of the term, May 8, at the Delavan House, Albany, and Boggs' Hotel, Utica, to receive students, and convey them free of charge to Carlisle. A teacher or the Principal will be in attendance at the Irving House, New-York, the 5th and 6th of May, to receive students, and convey them free of charge to Carlisle. No additional expense.

Bills for tuition and Board must be passed. For further information, address the Principal, JAMES DOUGLAS, A. M. Students for Carlisle leave the New-York Central Railroad at Palatine Bridge.

SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—JAMES D. JOHNSON, A. M., Teacher. This Institution begins the last Quarter of the school year on MONDAY, May 5, 1855, where things essential to high mental culture may be learned as the Languages, Mathematics, Belles Letters, &c. Here daughters can be well cared for, and made to feel from large Seminaries—can, if desired, be prepared for teachers. Also, such as have left school rather prematurely can revise their main studies and take up other branches, as they please. Course of studies such (unless patrons direct otherwise) as if they were about to be prepared for the junior year in colleges. Pupils taken, of ay they have attended some what to the Elements of English Grammar, &c., and not to exceed twenty in number. Tuition, $60 a year, paid quarterly in advance. Particulars from the Teacher, at the
Mission Hotel, Morristown, N. J.
REFERENCES.
Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, President Princeton College.
Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D., New-York.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., New-York.
Dr. CHARLES H. PIERSON, New-York.
Dr. T. SUTTER, Esq., New-York.
Hon. J. P. PHENIX, New-York.
HENRY R. HENSEN, Esq., New-York.
Hon. IRA C. WHITEHEAD, Morristown.
WM. N. WOOD, Esq., Morristown.
Dr. LEWIS COWDIN, Morristown.
THEODORE LITTLE, Esq., Morristown.

MACLAURIN'S WRITING GYMNASIUM.—No. 638 Broadway, opposite Tiffany's.—The subscriber, lecturer and teacher of the Philosophy of instruction, is now giving lessons from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily. Gentlemen desirous of acquiring the absolutely perfect command of the Pen, in the least possible time, without reference to natural talent for writing, and without the possibility of failure, are invited to make early application. The maximum of skill, uniting perfect legibility, compactness and a rapidity equal to twenty folios per hour, is a necessary result of this patented process, and may be bought like any article of merchandise, and gentlemen able to devote the necessary time may go through a complete course in a fortnight. W. S. MACLAURIN, Patentee.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.,) at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 7 East 30th-st. Regular studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. The Summer term commences the 1st of May, each consisting of twenty-two weeks. Apply as above, with references and terms apply to W. T. FINKNEY, President of the Astor Ins. Co., No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York; P. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st., or C. H. ROACH, Esq., at Doremus & Miron's, No. 21 Park-place, New-York.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—SERVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. The next session of this Institution will commence May 1. Catalogues may be obtained at WILLCOX'S "U. S. School Agency," No. 289 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing the Principal.
DAVID S. HOWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. I. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal.—The next session will commence on MONDAY, May 7. Terms—Board and tuition $250 per year. For circulars, apply at No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages every half hour from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn—four miles distant.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP, has removed to new and eligible rooms, No. 336 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Ornamental writing executed to order. Useful and higher branches of mathematics taught by Mr. POND. Ladies' hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, CEDAR GLEN, SING SING, N. Y.—Miss FORTES, Principal.—The Summer Session will commence T

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL P. MACMULLAN, Auctioneer.

WAREROOM & CO. AUCTION SALES AND COMMISSION ROOMS, No. 48 Bowery.—Sales every evening, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock. Cash advances made on consignments.

W. C. ALEXITER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, &c. Also, three splendid French plate mirrors.

DECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 61 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st.

will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to get off our sales promptly.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (100,000.) 12mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which women is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains why, at periods when otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which no physician is called upon to administer medical advice! How many perfect lives are yearly ended (falling of the womb, or from *fear alone* [illegible] debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are rewarded during past times will exclaim, if this page fall into the hands of prevention, amelioration and relief, in the bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated in this work, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tremont Building, at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of females and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies without it, being from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 323 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 644 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other persons in the name of Dr. LARMONT to the efficacy of *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day-Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period; and, where want of offspring is a source of regret, if persons be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Price one dollar per bottle, or two for $5. No. 82 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, one long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and which, moreover, is thought by many other men in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without injury to the person in three days, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.* The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

150 DEATHS PER WEEK IS THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BY DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—PINE COUGH SYRUP. If used in season, will save one-third of these premature deaths. This medicine is compounded for immediate relief, may be found wholesale and retail at C. H. RING'S, corner of Broadway and John-st., and by retail, at Nos. 377 Bowery, and 119 Sixth-av., and at HAYES', No. 164 Atlantic and No. 378 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Price, 25c., 50c., and 75c. per bottle.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Greenwich and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease; and only took up in three months. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 15 Dunne-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. For twenty-three years his specialty in the profession enables him to effect cures speedily and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases without injury to mind or body. Medicines sent to any part of the United States. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A partnership in the practice of the law, under the firm of TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, at the place of business formerly occupied by Noyes, Powers & Tallmadge, No. 89 Wall-st.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
THOMAS J. POWERS,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SILAS C. HERRING has this day associated with him in business ALLEN N. LEET and ELIJAH T. SHERMAN, for the manufacture and sale of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, under the firm of SILAS C. HERRING & CO., who will continue the business, as formerly, at the old stand—Green Block—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING,
ALLEN N. LEET,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1856. ELIJAH T. SHERMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore under the firm of R. GORDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. GORDON,
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
E. GORDON.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1856.

The unsettled business will be closed up by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the same place, No. 576 Greenwich-st. E. GORDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the firm of NICOLSON BROTHERS was dissolved on the 25th of August, 1854.

All persons having claims against the firm will please present them to the undersigned, who will liquidate the same, and continue business on his own account at No. 164 Front-st., New-York. GEORGE NICOLSON.

Per T. G. SHEARMAN, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of SAYBOLT & LONG is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by WM. SAYBOLT.

SAYBOLT & LONG,
WILLIAM SAYBOLT,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL S. LONG.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of FORBUSH & JOHNSON, for the transaction of a general agency, real estate, loan, and commission business, at No. 101 Nassau-st., entrance No. 29 Ann-st.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
ANDREW A. FORBUSH.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day taken Mr. GEORGE FULLER into Copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm of FULLER, LORD & CO.

FULLER & LORD, No. 132 Greenwich-st.

May 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—W. S. UNDERHILL retires from our firm and THOMAS M. WIGHAM is admitted a partner this day.

JACOB LITTLE & CO

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 1, 1856.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND ENGINEERS.—The patentee of one of the most important inventions of the great age, a plan for transporting trains of railroad cars across rivers without obstructing navigation—offers to sell one-fourth, one-third or one-half of the entire patent, on such terms that a small investment may make a fortune. He is able to demonstrate the perfect practicability of the invention; and is willing, if any capitalist will advance enough to bring it into immediate use, to guarantee against all loss. A working model can be seen for a few days at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

F. FIELD, No. 13 Light-st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a Job Office, consisting of Power-press, cost 1400, and new 4s., and every variety of type, stands, imposing stones, &c.; cost $4,500. Will be sold at much less, and terms easy. A line directed to PRINTER, at this office, giving address, will receive attention.

$1,500 TO $2,000 WANTED.—To extend a City Patent, which is profitable. Every security will be given for the loan. Address EARNEST, at the office of this paper, for three days. All communications promptly attended to.

DRUGSTORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—An old established drug store, doing a good business, with physician's office and practice attached. Apply or address DRUGGIST, at the drug store, corner of Bridge and High-sts., Brooklyn, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

TO PRINTERS.—Several good second-hand single cylinder presses in complete repair for sale at low prices.

R. HOE & CO.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery. Cost burning 10 days, and never gums, manufactured expressly for machinery. Having been in use for two years, it is now fully tested, and is found to be the best article for the purpose. It is not injurious, for the good opinion of those who use it testifies. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 81 John-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Broadway.—New-York, [illegible] The Company, upon the completion of its Fourth Annual Report, which will be ready in a few days, will confirm the Directors in the belief, that the prosperity of the organization of this Company is the best evidence of the wants of the community.

The distinguishing feature of a system of Insurance issued on such patent whose life is insured, is terror, at any time previously paid to the Company, on the individual life of the assured. These extra sums sometimes called "Loans on Policies," and are reimbursed to the Company on the death of the assured, or otherwise cancelled by the policy being surrendered.

No plan of investment is more profitable and safe for the Company, or one more conducive to the convenience of the policy holder. Safety and perpetuity of the institution is the governing principle in the management of the affairs of the Manhattan Company.

The subjoined report of the business of the Company and its condition on January 1, 1856 is the best commentary on the prudence and good judgment exercised in the conduct of the affairs of the institution.

The original cash capital of the Company, of $100,000, has been strengthened by the assets of the business department, until it amounts to Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars.

This large accumulation within a period of only four fiscal years, is an earnest to the public that the business of Life Insurance, as conducted by the Manhattan Company, tends to security and usefulness.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1856.

Capital stock, cash	$100,000 00
Reserve of 1854	32,642 72
Premiums received, interest, annuities and accrued during year to January 1, 1856	222,449 75
Total	$355,092 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid	$40,304 00	
Reinsurance, expenses, taxes and dividends on capital	33,918 03	74,210 03

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	165,215 15	
Cash in Bank, premium loans, deferred premiums, accrued interest, &c.	116,571 29	280,787 14
Total		$355,092 47

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. N. D. MORGAN, President.

DIRECTORS.

N. D. Morgan,	H. Van Schaick,	D. Henry Haight,
Lewis Benedict,	John S. Williams,	Jos. C. Herrick,
John T. Terry,	Henry Stokes,	Lewis B. Ledyard,
James M. McLean,	N. G. Bradford,	John F. Brown,
A. A. Alvord,	Henry A. Kerr,	James C. Baldwin,
Wm. K. Strong,	A. C. Kingsland,	Daniel Burnett,
Wm. Walworth,	Jos. Richardson,	Jos. Sampson,
Edward Haight,	Philip Reynolds,	Enoch Dean,
Wm. J. Valentine,	Edwin J. Brown,	Denton Pearsall,
Albert Clark,	Silas C. Herring,	Henry Erben.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate profit, the policy holders will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into series of years, too much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors take pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,	John L. Buckley,
Rold Schell,	John B. Suydam,	J. W. Mosserau,
Geo. W. Riggs,	Henry Bendel,	Joseph Britton,
Francis A. Palmer,	John Gray,	Benj. Babcock,
Wm. Bell,	Samuel Jones,	Eugene Daub,
F. W. Edmonds,	Nathan Starr,	Alexander Muir,
Henry B. Leverich,	Wm. W. McIntyre,	John S. Harris,
Joseph Foulke,	Curtis Judson,	George Clark,
Samuel H. Foster,	Wm. Wolfe,	N. H. Wolfe,
John Sisson,	Albert Ward.	J. W. Kellogg.

JACOB REESE, President.

WM. V. FORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHARLES D. SCHMITZ, M. D., No. 31 West 13th-st.
EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Clinton-place.

(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)

JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

Charles H. Russell, Dennis Duer, Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Frederic C. Foster,
George T. Trimble, Henry D. Center, Peter Harriot,
Wm. E. Dunscomb, Josiah Oakes, Robert B. Minturn,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren, George Curtis, J. P. G. Foster,
Aug. H. Ward, George T. Hope, John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1856.

The Trustees of this Company, have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending on the 1st inst.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits shall amount to the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in the City.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1856.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO

No. 86 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL $310,000,

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company continues to insure upon dwelling houses, stores and other buildings; also, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port, and their cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the liberal terms of any other institution.

RICHARD J. THORNE, President.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, $150,000. Office, Shoe and Leather Bank Building, 317 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. This Company (the capital having all been paid in) is prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.

HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

William H. De Groot,	Daniel P. Smith,	Chs. W. Copeland,	
John K. Hors,	D. S. Darling,	James Trabout,	
Alexander Philip,	N. A. Rogers,	John Jay,	
Freeman Hunt,	Alex. McCotter,	Ed. De Groot,	
Bartlett Smith,	PETER E. COON, Surveyor.		

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—The Company keep their capital invested in the most secure securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnes	
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,	
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,	
Tim. Okell,	J. F. Freeman,	Thos. T. Cromwell	
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,	
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting	
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.	

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 63 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, continue to insure against loss and damage by fire, on city stocks of merchandise, house hold furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. F. Mott,	John Edward,	Moses Taylor,	
Rufus L. Lord,	John Steward, Jr.,	Lyman Dennis,	
Wm. W. Fox,	Chas. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,	
Thos. F. Mott,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,	
Jas. Bell,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,	
Aug. H. Ward,	Henry Elborsich,	J. Sanders,	
	Robt. B. Minturn,	John Thorne,	

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 28th, 1856. The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,	
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,	
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,	
Wm. H. Hall,	Robert Ford,	Wm. Nelson,	
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,	
John D. Wright,	T. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshal	
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,	

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital, $150,000. Well secured on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate. Have removed from No. 27 2-3 Ann-st. and No. 40 Wall-st., to No. 67 WALL-ST.

JOHN M. FERRIER, President.

WASHINGTON FOST, Secretary.
JAMES T. COURNHOWEN, Surveyor.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

OFFICE NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current Rates.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec. CALEB BARSTOW, Pres.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 Wall-st., and 24 Av., corner of 23-st., Bible House.—This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships and their cargoes in port, household furniture, &c., on the most favorable terms.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

E. WHITE, Vice-President.

WM. H. BIBLE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES

No. 22 William-st., and No. 179 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 8 Wall-st. and 256 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $300,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and freights against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia has removed to No. 27 Wall-st., nearly opposite the Custom-House. F. HOTMAN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—Passenger Trains will leave Albany for New-York and Buffalo, and Buffalo and Albany, as follows, viz.: DEPARTURES FROM ALBANY: FOR NEW-YORK AND BUFFALO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Buffalo at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 11 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railway, for New-York at 6 P. M., stopping at Schenectady, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:20 P. M.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 3 P. M., with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 6:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., passes Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:45 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to Saratoga North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road, and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

O. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, MAD RIVER AND ERIE.—Passengers by this route are not molested by any express for transporting baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland.—First—1:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M. Mail Train, from Cleveland, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4:30 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—8:30 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. R. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CHAVELAND, Nov. 26, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont for Dunkirk, as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 3:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will connect with Express Trains for Cincinnati, Chicago, and the West, at Buffalo; for Rochester, and with the Lightning Express Train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., for Albany, with Northern and Western Trains. Main Train 9 A. M. through to Troy. Train, 12 M. Express Train 3:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 4 A. M. Passenger, 4:40 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15, 6:30 P. M. Stopping at Yonkers, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 42d-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, RARITAN, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 9, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with Morris and Essex Road, the New-Jersey Railroad, which leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 5 and 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M. Somerville (Way) at 6 A. M. Stop-Yard Train Elizabethport to Somerville (Way) at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7:15 and 9:10 A. M., 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 8 A. M., connecting at Troy at 10 A. M., thence over Troy and Rutland Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 6:40; St. Albans, 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 1 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 3:30; lodge at Essex at 9 A. M., arrive in Montreal at 1 P. M.; leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC Y. BAKER, Supt., T. R. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ORLANDO CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 7 and 10 A. M., and 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Liberty-st. Daily, at 8 A. M. to 12 M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden, fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $2. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 8 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 6 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 3 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 4; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Baltimore and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 3 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND SOUTH AMERICAN EXPRESS, Office No. 59 Broadway.—REDUCTION OF EXPRESS RATES.—ADAMS & CO. give notice to their California Express customers, that they have reduced the rate for Express freight from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, to thirty-five cents per pound. Through will meet specie by connecting steamers.—TIME ONLY TWENTY-ONE DAYS.—In order to secure this reduction in rate, packages must weigh not less than 17 pounds to the foot. Our next Express will go forward per steamer GEORGE LAW, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 2 P. M., in charge of Special Messenger to destination. Goods shipped in bond. Freight received until 12 M. on the day of sailing.

W. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANDFORD,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,

Proprietors of Adams & Co.'s California Package Express.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Office, No. 63 Broadway. Our next Express for California, &c., will go forward on SATURDAY, MAY 3, at 2 P. M., in charge of GEORGE LAW, on Panama. Freight weighing 17 pounds or more per cubic foot taken to San Francisco for 35 cents per pound, and on such freight (same weight) which shipper permits to lie over one fortnight until next succeeding steamer from Panama, 30 cents per pound. Freight only to Freight received after 12 M. Small parcels received until 1 P. M. All in charge of our messenger to destination. Freight must be put up water proof. Goods shipped in bond.

D. N. BARNEY, President.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.—The best and most powerful substitute for Farm-yard Manure, and unlike other fertilizers in its mode of use, is put in direct contact with the seed, thereby affording nourishment immediately to the young plant. A pamphlet with directions, &c., can be had gratis on application to the subscribers. Price, $1 50 per barrel, for 5 barrels and over. Apply to the LODI MANUFACTURING CO. (up stairs,) No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

Extract from a letter of Horace Greeley, dated

JANUARY 12, 1855.

"You know that it was quite late when you sent it, and that it soon after became dry, and remained so until September, affording a very unfavorable opportunity for testing the value of Poudrette; yet I can testify that it did me good service, and you are welcome to refer to me in any way."

GARDEN SEED CORN.—The following choice varieties, now in season for planting:

Extra Early Burlington, 50c. per dozen ears.
Extra Early Darling's Sugar, 50c. per quart.
Early Flint Cone, 50c. per dozen ears.
Early Peacock, 50c. per quart.
Stowell's Evergreen, 25c. per quart.
Hovey's Old Colony Sweet, 50c. per quart.

The two last 25 per bushel. With a complete assortment of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, of the best qualities only, in large or small quantities, for sale by

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE and SEED STORE, occupying three large stores. The subscriber has the largest, Cheapest and most complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, in the U. S. PERUVIAN GUANO—with Government brand on each bag—and not damaged to make it weigh heavier; Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrette, &c.

E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

ORANGE WATERMELON.

THE ABOVE NEW VARIETY OF WATERMELON, (the rind of which may be peeled off and the pulp divided into pieces like an orange,) can be obtained at the seed store of the subscriber. Price 12½ cents per paper. Also large Celestial seed potatoes, &c.

McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 7 John-st.

NEW ORANGE WATERMELON.—The subscribers have a small quantity of the seed of this new and desirable melon, which divides into lobes and parts like an orange, unrivaled in luscious and delicate table fruit, and of superior flavor. Price 25 cents per packet.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

FLOWERS, BULBS AND PLANTS.—Of all kinds, hardy and green-house, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, foreign fruits, by the box. For sale at low prices, by BRAHME & CO., corner of Washington and Barclay-sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The Lines are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. Wing. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARABIA, Capt

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

Press Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

Judge Campbell positively declines the Judgeship to the Office of States.

Secretary Guthrie, with his family, has left for Kentucky, and will be absent ten days.

John Van Buren, Esq., arrived here to-day.

What shall Minnesota or Arkansas—The Know-Nothings of Illinois, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 3.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of yesterday contains an article expressing a full belief in the existence of abundant gold deposits at the source of the Arkansas River, concerning which we have of late had rumors.

The State Know-Nothing Convention adjourned last evening after a stormy session. It is stated that the disruption took place on the Slavery question.

Western Navigation, &c.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 4.

Navigation continues uninterrupted. The steamers Western World and Buckeye State arrived here this morning, and the propeller Saginaw from Milwaukee, at 4 o'clock this morning. She reports the north shore of Lake Huron free from ice, and experienced only six hours detention in all, on the trip. Several sail vessels outside the light-house, bound up, were making good headway at dark. The arrivals bring 6,000 bbls. of Flour and 10,000 bushels of Wheat.

TORONTO, Friday, May 4.

The steamer *May Flower*, from Oswego, arrived here this morning, with a cargo of goods for Green Bay and other ports in Wisconsin, being the first consignment from New-York to the Western States through Oswego, old Toronto and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.

The Case of Booth.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

In the case of the United States vs. BOOTH, of Wisconsin, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, a writ of error was obtained, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of determining the question of the limit of the jurisdiction between the Courts of the States and those of the United States.

Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 4.

The steamer *Western World* has just arrived from Detroit. The steamer *Buckeye State* is about two miles from the Light-house.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANNIVERSARIES.

May, 1855.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

Annual Sermon before American and Foreign Bible Society, First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Dodge, 7½ P. M.

Annual Sermon before American and Foreign Christian Union, by Dr. Dewitt, 7½ P. M., at Lafayette-place Church, Fourth-street.

Annual Sermon before American Home Missionary Society, by Dr. STORRS, of Braintree, Mass., 7½ P. M., at Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Baccalaureat Address of Rev. Prof. Smith, Union Theological Seminary, Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

Sermon before the General Assembly's Board of Missions, by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of Baltimore, at Dr. Phillips' Church, Fifth-avenue.

Sermon before the New-York Bible Society, by Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, D. D., of Baltimore, at the Tabernacle.

Sermon before the American Society for Meliorating Condition of Jews, by Rev. E. B. McGregor, at the Dutch Church in Fifth-avenue.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

American Baptist Historical Society. First Baptist Church, corner of Liberty and Nassau-streets, Brooklyn, 7½ P. M. Address by Dr. Williams.

American Seamen's Friend Society. Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

Anniversary of Union Theological Seminary. Mercer-street Church. 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society. Lecture, by Hon. Henry Wilson, Massachusetts United States Senator, 7½ P. M. Metropolitan Theatre.

American and Foreign Bible Society Anniversary. 10 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. First Baptist Church, corner of Liberty and Nassau-streets, Brooklyn.

American Baptist Home Mission Society Anniversary. Address by Rev. D. C. Eddy, late Speaker Massachusetts House of Representatives; Rev. H. Miller, of Meriden, Conn., and others. 10 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

American and Foreign Christian Union. 10 A. M.

New-York Sunday School Union—Anniversary of Sabbath Schools, 3 P. M., as follows:

	Schools.
Brevoort Church	17
Reformed Church	10
Dr. Cox's, Lafayette-place	9
Rev. Mr. Bethune's, corner of Bridge-st	10
Rev. Mr. Ferris', Seventh-avenue	8
Dr. Adams', corner of Second-avenue and 14th-st	9
Dr. Potter's, corner of Fourth-av. and — street	11
Baptist Church, 15th-street, near Eighth-avenue	5
Ann Rev'd Presb. Church, 30th-st., near 7th-av	7
Calvary Baptist Church	11
Dr. Hutton's, Washington-square	10
Total schools	109

Annual Meeting of Society—Speakers, Rev. Messrs. Cumming, Washington; Tyng, Philadelphia; Dr. Baker, Maryland, and others. 7½ P. M., Tabernacle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

American Anti-Slavery Society Anniversary, Metropolitan Theatre, 10 A. M. Lecture by Hon. Charles Sumner (supplemental to last Winter's course of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society.) 7½ P. M., Metropolitan Theatre.

American Congregational Union—Second Anniversary. Addresses by Rev. W. A. Stearns, D. D., President Amherst College, and Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., President Illinois College. Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

American Home Mission Society—Twenty-ninth Anniversary—7½ P. M., Broadway Tabernacle.

American Baptist Home Mission Society Anniversary, 10 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M., Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

American Tract Society Anniversary, 10 A.M., Broadway Tabernacle.

National Academy of Design—Annual Meeting of Academicians—7 P. M., Council Rooms, No. 548 East Fifteenth-street.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(Old School, Garrison Section)—Business and General Discussion. Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street. 10 A. M.

American Temperance Union—Tabernacle. 7½ P. M.

American Hebrew Christian Association—Norfolk-street Methodist Church. 7½ P. M.

American Congregational Union—Anniversary (continued)—Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn.

Collation to Attendant Divines. 8 P. M., Mansion House, Brooklyn.

American Bible Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle. 10 A. M.

New-York State Colonization Society—Anniversary, 7½ P. M., Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette Place.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

City Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary—Broadway Tabernacle.

Anti-Slavery Society—Anniversary continued—Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street. 9 A. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—10 A. M., Tabernacle.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY.

Twelve More Indicted—Prisoners Brought to Town.

Last evening, Police-officer BRYEN arrived in this City, from Cincinnati, Ohio, having in custody three fugitives, named LORENZO, AMASA and BUFUS CHAPIN, and also BENJAMIN A. EARLE, who jointly stand indicted for swindling several Insurance Companies of Wall-street to the tune of $15,000 or $20,000, in connection with various other parties. The matter, which is now before our authorities, originates from the high-handed outrage committed, two or three years ago, on the Mississippi River, resulting in the burning of the steamer Martha Washington, and the loss of many valuable lives. As will be recollected, the conspirators managed to procure numerous policies of insurance from Companies in New-York and several Southern cities, for pork, flour, fish, salt, and other merchandize, which they alleged were shipped on board of the ill-fated steamer in the name and firm of Messrs. R. H. RUSSELL & Co. It was subsequently ascertained, that the destruction of the vessel was the work of incendiarism, and no such cargo was ever placed on board of the steamer. During the April term of the General Sessions, certain developments were made before the Grand Jury respecting the various men, who are believed to be the guilty parties in defrauding the Atlantic Mutual, Sun and Union Insurance Companies, of this City, in the manner hereinbefore described. They were all indicted on two counts each, for false pretences, and the following is a list of their names, as taken from the record of the Clerk of the Sessions yesterday:

*LYMAN GOLD,	*BENJAMIN A. EARLE,
JOHN M. CUMMINS,	JAMES G. NICHOLSON,
GEORGE F. STEVENS,	*BENJAMIN W. KIMBALL,
*LORENZO CHAPIN,	WM. H. HOLLAND,
AMASA CHAPIN,	†WILLIAM KERNAN,
RUFUS CHAPIN,	ADAMS CHAPIN.

The trial of this important criminal case will be [illegible]

[illegible] Sessions, W. 14th-st., on Monday next.

A number of our most urgent Police Officers have been working night and day for some weeks past, on account of the [illegible] case, as cause for the arrest of twenty.

* Under arrest.

† In the City Jail, State Prison, or the Chemical Bank Property.

Professional Robbery.

The confidence man, who, after losing $100,000 in gambling, took six ounces of laudanum to kill himself, has been up and about for some days back. Being evidently insane, the following affidavit has been made before Justice CONNOLLY by the attending physicians:

POLICE COURT, HALLS OF JUSTICE.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—ALONZO CLARK, M.D., residing at No. 200 Broadway, and D. FRANCIS BACON, of No. 787 Broadway, sworn severally, say that THOMAS HAYES is insane, and is so far disordered in his senses as to endanger his own person or the persons and property of others, if permitted to go at large; that they have previously examined said HAYES, and are satisfied that he is afflicted with such a vitiate understanding, or alienation of mind, as disables him from judging correctly between good and evil, or of the consequences of his acts, amounting to an absolute disposition of the free and natural agency of the human mind.

(Signed,) D. FRANCIS BACON, M. D.,
A. CLARK, M. D.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1855.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

The Broome-street Church.

Upon the ruins of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, Rev. A. A. WOOS, Pastor, destroyed by fire, as will be remembered, in August last, a new and substantial, though plain edifice has been erected, and will be opened for public worship to-morrow. The new Church occupies the same area with the former building—in fact, part of the old rear wall and foundation being incorporated in its structure. The dimensions are 60 by 90 feet; main height about 40 feet, with steeple 120 feet. Externally quite material alterations have been effected in the general appearance and contour of the present building, contrasted with the former one. Instead of the rough stone front, is presented an elegant free-stone front. A massive cornice adorns the upper part. There are two pilasters of Grecian formation. On a tablet are cut the date of the erection of the original building—A. D. 1821—the time of its destruction by fire, with the date of the present building. The steeple is plain and still ornamental in its construction. A row of Grecian columns surrounds the base, while above it assumes the plain conical shape. A clock is to be placed in the steeple.

The entrance is by a flight of stone steps, as in the old Church. Sliding doors, with additional doors opening and shutting, guard the entryway. The entry, meanwhile, is much more commodious than the former one, the doors leading into the Church proper being also wider, will facilitate most materially convenience of egress. The inside of the Church is evidently constructed with a view to the utmost convenience, and still preserving, in the general outlines, marked beauty and good *taste throughout. The pews—139 below and 49 in the* gallery—are made plain and of admirable height and construction, and neatly cushioned. A. WINHAM, Jr., is the architect. The expense of the building is about $22,000.

Sabbath Liquor-Selling—Mayor Wood again to the Police.

There was great complaint last Monday that on the day preceding the liquor-shops were open very much as before. The Mayor seems to have set his face against this. We hope he will not fail in this great reformation—the one he first undertook, and in which all good citizens support him. He issued last evening the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

The Sabbath-Day must be respected. I call your attention to my previous order with reference to this subject, and I expect renewed vigilance upon the part of yourself and every member of the department. Order, quiet, and the general respect and regard for this day, should characterize the citizens of New York, and should be required by its police, so far as is consistent with the law. You will on that day personally patrol every street in your district, and station your men in those places where breaches of the peace or violations of the Sunday law take place, especially with reference to intoxication and the sale of liquor, and report promptly to this office any violation and every arrest.

Let there be no relaxation in your efforts to sustain my well-known views with regard to the enforcement of these regulations for the better observance of that day.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CITY HALL, May 5, 1855.

Don't Make Them Burn.

The Anniversaries commence to-morrow night, when the annual sermons before several of the religious societies will be delivered, according to the programme printed to-day. Sometimes we have known these sermons to be excellent—oftener, a great man, a D. D. from abroad—officiates with a solemn dulness before a church crowded full and not at all ventilated. If anything can be more superfluous or unprofitable than some such we should be happy to hear of it; a reporter would be dispatched certainly, to tell the world through the TIMES, how it was managed, and how many of the audience survived it. We really wish that clergymen would remember that even a good sermon more than three quarters of an hour in length, is a bore from the moment that the third quarter is up. And our good friends, the Sextons, would oblige us by giving the reporter a desk to write at, and the people congregated a little fresh air when they all begin to doze.

Meeting of Commissioners of Police.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—FRIDAY.

Before His Honor the Mayor, Recorder Smith, and Judge Stewart.

The case of ISRAEL BOWERS and T. J. CLARK was resumed, time having been given them to put in evidence to invalidate the testimony of the accuser. By a witness, named MCKENNON, CLARK attempted to demonstrate an *alibi*. Captain ACKERMAN proved that BOWERS and CLARK were with him when at the extent of his post, at 1 o'clock. He met WINANS, the accuser, at 1½, at the corner of Hudson and Barrow-streets, and there told him what he had seen. CLARK cross-examined WINANS, and endeavored to show that he was mistaken as to identity. The keeper of the saloon (BRANSWELL) was questioned by WINANS. He had seen CLARK in the saloon, but could not specify the day or hour. He recollected him having been there twice.

BOWERS was not present to-day. He was at liberty, but had been at a fire. Decision reserved.

Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society.

Last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, was held the Eleventh Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society. The house was densely crowded. The children of the Five Points Mission were present and participated in the exercises. Speeches were given by several clergymen. The annual report of the Society was read, and was replete with interesting statistics of the operations of the Society during the past year. The report of the Treasurer gives the receipts of the year as $4,301 00; the expenditures, $4,049 23; leaving a balance on hand of $252 66. A collection was taken at the termination of the exercises, which, with subscriptions received, reached nearly $1,000.

A Local Deluge.

Fulton-street, between William and Water-streets, was most freely saturated by one of the Corporation street sprinkling carts this afternoon. Instead of an attempt to "lay down" the dust, the man having charge of the "machine" seemed to think he was bound to wash the street, and clumsily acted in accordance with this impression. The result was, a very fine stream on either side of the street, and a most delectable coat of mud along the centre of it. Any effort to cross it was sure to be rewarded with dirty extremities. We made such an effort and lost, by our adventuresome spirit, a pair of new white stockings and a most lustrous shoe-polish. We would suggest to our street-cleansers, or whatever else they are called, that the *Cretan* be sparingly used, and instead of employing it to *flood* our thoroughfares, let it be merely made use of to *sprinkle* them. Tax payers and citizens generally will be benefited and gratified by the adoption of such a course.

Base Ball.

A friendly match was played yesterday at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, by the members of the Eagle Club. Eight on a side were chosen, and it lasted till 7 o'clock. The play was good on both sides, and they seemed pretty equally matched.

There are five Clubs now in good condition, and their practice days are as follows: "Gotham," Red House, Harlem, Tuesday and Friday; "Knickerbocker," at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, Monday and Thursday; "Eagle," Tuesday and Friday, "Empire," Wednesday and Saturday, both at Hoboken. The "Excelsior," in Brooklyn, have not fixed on yet.

The "Knickerbocker" will play a match with the "Gotham" some time in June, and also with the "Eagle," which latter Club will play a match at Glen Cove and also at Newark.

Review of the Third Regiment of Hussars.

Precisely at half-past 4 yesterday afternoon, the gay train of the Third Hussars passed in review before Col. MUNN, who received the regiment at the foot of the [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners of Police.

The Common Council [illegible] which the Common [illegible] to transact business of importance, but did not. Probably their worthy President had neglected to inform the members personally, and hence the failure; or, perhaps, he informed them the better policy would be to let the meeting slide to some other time. The Maine Law does not affect the Custom-House.

Fire in Amity-place—Loss $40,000.

A fire of some magnitude occurred in this City yesterday. It commenced about 30 minutes of 12 o'clock, in the five-story building, No. 16 Amity-place, (Laurens-street,) occupied in the basement by DANIEL BIDWELL, as a new planing mill, and on the upper floors by THOMAS MCKAY, Mr. ORLANDO, and others, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the materials, and the high wind that prevailed at the time, the whole edifice was soon in flames, which made rapid headway to the adjoining buildings on either side, Nos. 12, 14, and 18, all of which, with some portions of the stock therein, were more or less damaged. The entire loss is estimated at $40,000. No. 12, occupied by a large number of poor families, and owned by JOHN O. DONNELL, valued at $7,000, was damaged about $1,900; fully insured. No. 14, a large six-story building, one hundred feet deep, occupied as a coach-making establishment, was badly damaged—loss on stock, fixtures, machinery, &c., $15,000; insurance for $6,000 in the Fulton, National, Equitable and Jefferson offices. Mr. HENRY A. DURYEE, owner of No. 14, valued at $12,000, fully insured. No. 18, valued at $5,000, owned and occupied by FRANCIS GUILARD, was damaged about $1,500; insured $4,000 on house, and $12,000 on furniture. Mrs. G.'s stock and fixtures estimated at $800, were much damaged. No insurance. Mr. BIDWELL lost stock and fixtures to the amount of about $5,000, upon which there was no insurance. The loss in the planing mill was about $10,000. Owing to the great confusion that prevailed, it was impossible to obtain from the owners a more minute detail of the losses and insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but is believed to have been the result of accident. The Second Associate Presbyterian Church, corner Greene and Houston-streets, and Public School No. 19, both a considerable distance from the conflagration, took fire on the roof from cinders, which were carried in all directions. Streams were soon directed on both buildings, and they escaped with but trifling damage. The children in the school house were all dismissed and got out of the building in good order, and without accident, immediately after the discovery of the fire. The flames burned fiercely for over an hour, and promised to extend much farther, but owing to the active and efficient labors of the Fire Department they were got under, say about a quarter of 1 o'clock, at which time the walls of No. 14 and 16 fell with a dreadful crash. We have heard of no accident of any kind as having occurred during the progress of the fire.

☞ The Young Men's Whig General Committee held their regular monthly meeting at the Broadway House last evening. The proceedings were of no interest whatever to the public.

☞ A confidential clerk of Messrs. CAMPBELL & THAYER, at No. 183 Maiden-lane, was committed to the Tombs yesterday on a charge of stealing $302 50 from his employers. The accused confessed his guilt.

☞ The Broome-street Presbyterian Church is to be dedicated to-morrow. Appropriate services are advertised.

The Great Railroad Case—The Jury Discharged.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—MAY 4.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

The Jury in the case of *Ross Winans* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company*, were unable to agree upon a verdict yesterday, and having remained out all night, at the opening of Court this morning, applied to the Court for further instructions, which Judge BETTS accordingly gave them. The Jury then retired to resume their deliberations, but after being absent about two hours they came again into Court, and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, whereupon they were discharged. They stood, we understand, ten to two in favor of the plaintiff. And so the immense labor and expense and time which has been spent upon the case for the last ten weeks or more, has been without result.

Judge Nelson then called the Jury Calendar, to see if any cases were ready, and the Court was occupied for an hour more with making arrangements for trials and motions of different sorts. The case of Wilson vs. Church, which is the trial of litigated issues between the patents for the Woodworth and Norcross Planing Machines, was set down for a fortnight from Tuesday. The India rubber case was up again, and some arrangement was endeavored to be made as to the disposition of it, but fruitlessly.

Judge NELSON said that he could not tell when he should be able to hear arguments at law. The Jury were discharged till to-morrow, and the Court took up a motion in the case of the McCormick Reaper.

[Communicated.]

☞ The Summer term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School commenced on Wednesday, the 2d day of May. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of those who may wish to place their sons or wards in a boarding-school to the following letter. It is a testimonial worthy of consideration—first, because it was sent to him unsolicited, without fee or reward; secondly, it was written by a gentleman of high character, who has been engaged most successfully in the business of teaching for more than twenty years.

CHARLES BARTLETT.

COLLEGE HILL, Poughkeepsie, April 27, 1855.

[COPY.] BROOKLYN, April 21.

DEAR SIR: I write to-day to say that I shall not probably return CHARLES to your excellent school at the close of the vacation, and shall not therefore wish you to retain a seat for him. And here let me say that my high estimate of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, freely expressed to yourself in private, before your pupils, and to all inquirers, is in no respect changed—except for the better.

Though, in consequence of a slight indisposition, when last with you, I said *less* than usual, yet I thought and saw much, and only to praise. And I would here repeat that "as a Boarding-School for Boys, in which *all* the branches of a thorough business and classical education are taught, I know not its equal." I have said this, because I think it justly due to the excellent management and thorough teaching which your school exhibits, and which can only be fully appreciated by those who know, from experience, the skill, tact and incessant, unsleeping, ever-watchful care, kindness and firmness indispensable for their accomplishment. * *

I remain, as ever, most truly, your friend,

ALFRED GREENLEAF.

CHARLES BARTLETT, Esq., College Hill, Poughkeepsie.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD—TO INVALIDS VISITING OR RESIDING IN NEW-YORK.—A strong desire to save the invalid from the snares which imposture and quackery spread, induces the undersigned to give this public invitation to all invalids visiting this City for medical advice, or those residing here, to call upon him, at his office, No. 714 Broadway. He will be pleased to give them perfectly safe and reliable counsel and advice; and in all cases where he cannot afford relief he will give such information as will enable the invalid, resident or stranger, to avoid imposition, and find the medical and surgical aid required.

For the following diseases he may be consulted from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., every day in the week Sundays excepted:

Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Palpitation, and all other forms of Heart Disease.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c.

Prolapsus, and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weaknesses.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases.

Persons at a distance are invited to consult him by letter, giving him a full statement of the case. Prompt answers will be returned.

All counsel and advice without any charge whatever.

Address S. S. FITCH, A.M., M.D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY FATHER AND MOTHER desire to see their sons elegantly attired, and the attention of parents is therefore invited to the Boys' Department at the great Central Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & CO, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. There all the newest styles for boys may be obtained, at much lower prices than are asked for inferior and unfashionable fabrics at less extensive establishments. As all articles at ROGERS & CO.'S are labeled with their lowest cash prices, a boy may go unattended to the store with the certainty of getting as good a bargain as if accompanied by his friends.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.—Messrs. FETRIDGE & Co., of Boston, have opened a depot in New York for the purpose of supplying at wholesale the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS," the only article that will effectually remove all tan, pimples and freckles from the face; for beautifying the complexion it has no equal. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Harper's New Building, Franklin Square, Pearl-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—Stores, dwellings, factories and public buildings promptly fitted with gas-pipes and fixtures, cheaper than any other house. A splendid assortment of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c., of the latest designs, at the wholesale and retail Gas Fixture Manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 300 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 126 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ World's Safe Company, manufacturers of LILLIE's patent chilled iron, fire and burglar-proof safes—almost exclusively used by bankers, brokers, merchants and jewelers, when known. Banks warranted not to be taken off with a screw-driver. Dépôt No. 119 Pearl-street. J. C. MORRIS, agent.

[Advertisement.]

ANNIVERSARIES.—People who attend the Anniversaries in New-York, will recollect that the finest *Photographs in the world are made by ROOT, No. 363* Broadway, rain or shine. For proof see his pictures.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—May be had at No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park. Price 5 cents; or $2 a year. A new volume begins with the present number. FOWLERS' & WELLS, Publishers.

[Advertisement.]

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAK—This day and Sunday at Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st. Families supplied by the quart. R. C. MONTGOMERY,

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

A K. N. Victory Fleecesed Out.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please allow an Astorian to contradict a statement in your paper of to-day signed A. C. R., and headed "Know-Nothing Victory."

The facts are that of the five candidates elected Trustees of the village of Astoria, STEPHEN A. HALSEY CORNELIUS R. TRAFFORD and CHARLES W. STRONG, are Americans by birth. PETER QUINLAN, Catholic Irishman, and GABRIEL MARC, a Catholic Frenchman. If all the reports we hear of "Know-Nothing Victories" are like this, we have but little to fear of the "fanatics." H.

Important to Lawyers.

Judge DEAN, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, will continue the Special Term Calendar this day, May 5.

☞ Rev. CHAS. SPURR, Pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-street, Brooklyn, about eight years ago, has been again appointed its pastor. He will preach his introductory sermon to-morrow morning.

☞ Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS, who has been for so many years identified with the religious interests of Williamsburg, closes his ministry there to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings in the Election Case.

The Judges of the late election in the First Ward, of Jersey City, will be examined to-day before WM. C. MORRIS, Esq., Supreme Court Commissioner, with reference to the rejection of the Pond Master ballots. The examination will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be conducted in one of the offices of the Commercial Building, and is preparatory to an argument before the Circuit Court of Hudson County next week.

Hoboken and Hudson.

On Monday next, at 10 o'clock, the newly elected Mayor and Councilmen and other city officers of Hoboken, will take the oath of office, at the Town Hall, and the Board will then duly organize and receive the first message from Mayor CLICKENER. Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, the Mayor elect of the new city of Hudson, and the Board of Aldermen of Hudson will be present. In the afternoon the government of Hudson will be installed. The authorities of Hoboken will be present at that ceremony.

Installation of the New City Government.

In Jersey City the new City Government will be duly installed on Monday evening, at 7½ P. M., at which time the Board of Aldermen will be sworn in, and the new Common Council organized.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Circuit Court was engaged in the trial of civil causes yesterday, which are of no consequence to the public.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 3, by Rev. Wm. McAlister, JOHN SMITH WHEELER, of Salisbury, and Miss ELIZABETH KELLOGG, of Cornwall, Conn.

In this City, on Thursday, May 3, by Rev. J. B. Searles, Mr. DANIEL B. LAWRENCE, of New-York, to Miss MARTHA A. TAPPAN, of Cedar Swamp, L. I.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday evening, May 2, by Rev. John Johnston, D. D., GEORGE LAWSON, Esq., to Miss SOPHIA M., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Newburg.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 2, Rev. CHAS. H. HALSEY, Rector of Christ Church, in this City, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of the Parish, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Clergy, with the relatives, are specially invited to meet at his late residence, No. 9 East 16th-st. After the religious services at the Church, the remains will be taken in charge by the family, and conveyed to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 4, after a long illness, ROMELIA, wife of A. E. Dater, and daughter of R. L. and Eliza Williams.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 808 Washington-st. The remains will be conveyed to Saddle River, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Friday, May 4, MARY AMANDA, wife of Charles McMillan, M. D., and daughter of Albert Journeay, Sr., of Westfield, S. I.

The friends of her husband, father and brothers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to State Island for interment, by the boat leaving the ferry at 12 o'clock, A. M.

In this City, on Friday, May 4, after a lingering illness, JAMES UGLOW, the father of Dr. James Uglow, of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 West 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Thursday, May 3, JOHN G. TIBBETS, of hasty consumption, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, JOHN G., Jr., and of his sons-in-law, N. F. Lahatte, Wm. W. Drummond, and E. N. Dodge, and of his family generally, and also the members of the Mechanics' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 214½ Broome-st.

In this City, on Thursday, May 3, at his residence, No. 31 West 16th-st., of disease of the heart, JOHN H. ARNOTT, aged 24 years, 8 months and 10 days.

☞ Springfield papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, May 3, MARTHA, wife of Rev. Joseph Beauvais.

Funeral services in Cannon-st. Church, at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 6th inst. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday, May 4, of hooping-cough, MARGARET E., infant daughter of John W. and Rachel W. Stanton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Henry-st.

In this City, on Friday, May 4, after a severe illness, JANE A., daughter of Augustus T. and Elizabeth Arrowsmith, aged 6 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Jos. [illegible]

[illegible] in Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, May 3, JAMES VERMILYE, in the 19th year of his age.

[illegible] of Mrs. Black, No. 105 Ludlow-st., near South Jth-st.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, May 3, ANGUSTUS L., son of Rev. F. and Hannah B. McCreary, aged 3 years and 2 mos.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from No. 118 South 7th-st.

At Shrewsbury, on Friday, May 4, PRUDENCE ANNA, wife of George H. Barr, aged 29 years 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 10th-st. Baptist Church, Sth-av., on Monday, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At New-Hartford, Oneida County, on the 26th ult., JOHN K. ADAMS.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MAY 4.

$4,000 Indiana State 5s	82½	50	N. Y. Cen. Railroad		93½
3,000 Virginia 6s	77½	100	do.	b10	93
11,000 do.	77½	50	do.		93
5,000 Kentucky 6s	100	50	Erie Railroad	s3	30
8,000 Mor. Iel. M. Bd.	90	50	do.		29
5,000 Erie Bds. of '85	90	50	Cleve. and Tol. R.R.		72
20,000 Erie Bds. of '75	87½	50	do.	s15	72½
2,000 do.	87½	100	do.	s60	72½
5,000 H. & St. M. Bds.	72½	500	Harlem Railroad	b60	20
5,000 N. Ia. Int. M. G. Loan	67½	50	do.		20
10,000 do.	67½	50	do.		20½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	71½	200	do.	s30	20
11,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	72	100	Reading Railroad	s3	93
10,000 do.	s60	16	do.		94
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. ex div	90½	200	do.	s60	93
7,000 New-York Cen. Pa.	100	100	do.	s30	93
200 do.	100½	100	do.	s30	93
20 Del & Hud Canal Co.	125	200	do.	s7	93½
30 do.	125½	15	Hudson Riv. Railroad		41
25 Corn Exchange Bank	87	200	do.	s	40
200 Canton Co.	29½	200	do.	b60	40
100 do.	s60 27	50	do.		40½
100 do.	s60 27	10	Mich. Central R.R.		82
100 Penn. Coal Co.	105½	10	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.R.		102
20 do.	105½	20	do.		104½
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 22	50	Lib. Central R.R.	s3	22
100 do.	s15 22	50	do.		22
200 do.	22½	200	do.	b3	40
200 Reading Railroad	s3 93	50	Harlem Railroad		20
500 do.	93	50	Hudson River R.R.		40
300 do.	s60 93	100	do.	b60	41
100 do.	b3 93½				

SECOND BOARD.

$200 N. Y. Cen. Certif's	93½	200	Erie Railroad		40
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds.	71	100	do.	s10	40
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	72	100	do.	s3	40
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	72½	100	do.	b10	40
200 Cumbl'd. Coal Co.	s3 22	100	do.	b3	40
100 do.	s15 22	100	do.	b60	40
200 do.	22½	200	do.	b3	40½
200 Reading Railroad	s3 93	50	Harlem Railroad		20
500 do.	93	50	Hudson Railroad		34
300 do.	s60 93	5	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		102½
200 do.	s3 94	200	Hudson River R.R.		40
100 do.	s30 93½	100	do.	s60	41
100 do.	b3 93½				

FRIDAY, May 4—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, delayed at Liverpool to Monday, April 23, arrived at this port at noon to-day. Her letter mails were not delivered until after regular business hours, and with the exception of the Stock market, which fell off ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. under the news, the effect of the advices was not realized. Commercially they are not unfavorable for the staples of this country. The sales of Cotton continue on a liberal scale at Liverpool, and trade at Manchester was looking well. The quotations are the same as by the previous packet—Orleans Fair 5¾d., and Middling 5¼d. Money grows easier for mercantile purposes; discounts 3¾ to 4½ ⅌ cent., and this influence appears to be a partial counterbalance to the continuance of the war and the remote prospects of peace. Provisions improve in demand at Liverpool; Pork selling to a fair extent; Bacon active, with no accumulation of stock on call; Beef in good request, at full rates; Lard 1s. higher; Tallow 3s. dearer. A good demand continued for Indian Corn, at 42s.@ 43s. Flour and Wheat ruled below our prices, and the demand was of a retail character. In London, the event of the week was the new Government Loan of $30,000,000, and the ann